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A CURRENT STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
AMONG GIRLS IN ROXBURY

A Thesis

Submitted by

Bessie Litwack

(B.S., in Ed., Boston University, 1941)

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in Social Service

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The rapid changes taking place in the world along social and economic lines, and especially in America, during recent years have greatly intensified the problems of living for many people, particularly for girls.

These definite and wide-sweeping changes have had the effect of opening up greater vistas to girls but also many new experiences that they have found challenging in the extreme. In many cases girls have found adjustment difficult as they faced a situation that involved: equal rights in the business and economic world with consequent greater liberty of decision with regard to the work they should do; more freedom in the social world in choice of their friends, and of their own mates, as well as along the lines of recreational activities - which, in turn, tended to give them more choice along the lines of social ethics, and manner of living. As a direct result of all of these changes, however, while girls are knowing the delights of social, economic, cultural and educational freedom as never before, they also are facing problems of adjustment which, in many cases, they are finding too great to handle unaided.

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Today, partly as a result of the first world war,

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never dreamed and, possibly, that their mothers never experienced so that, when they leave the shelter of the home they find themselves quite unprepared to cope with the conditions arbitrarily set up. In many cases, adjustment has been so poor that it has attracted the attention of the courts.

In the schools, as a definite result of the changes in the standards of living, growing girls are expected, and even required, to make their own decisions regarding courses to be elected - according to their interest and ability; while, in the homes, because of the crowding cares and manifold duties of the parents, occasioned by the demands of our complex society, the children, both boys and girls, are thrown back upon their own moral discretion with regard to recreational activities so that they have to develop their own code of ethics and to select their own clothing and their own friends. But what is even more serious, they have little or no help in learning how to sublimate into proper channels the many vagrant and conflicting emotional desires that beset girls from the age of seven years on. Thus there is danger of more and more growing girls becoming social liabilities instead of social assets.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, there took place the greatest social upheaval of all modern times. Even as its repercussions have deeply intensified the problems of growing girls, in this period of the twentieth

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century, by radical changing of the aspect of the social and economic structure of society, so is threatened their peace of mind by feelings of anxieties, fears and conflicts which challenges conditions of all possible adjustments to normal living. The secondary result of this weakening of morale and emotional instability, tends to bring about, on the part of growing girls a poor character development, and a state which might be called "unmorality" that lands them eventually in court - there to be termed "delinquent". As the war drags on to its conclusion, juvenile delinquency seems to be fast increasing. One leading authority on the subject has stated -

In New York City, indications are that youth may soon be bearing the cost of war. Juvenile delinquency is up 14 per cent during the first half of 1942 over the same period in 1941.¹

Purpose:

This research is being made in an attempt to describe present conditions and problems related to living in Roxbury so as to be able to determine the way that they affect juvenile delinquency among girls in that district. In making the study, since so many problems have to be taken into consideration, the writer has outlined it as a series of questions, namely: (1) how much the present social and economic conditions of society are responsible for the behavior of girls

1 A Committee representing the Department of Youth Activities of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, The Challenge to the Private Youth Agencies, 1942

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1. A Committee representing the Department of Youth Activities of the Nation Council of Social Agencies, The Challenge to the Future Youth Agencies, 1943

between the ages of seven to seventeen, in Roxbury; (2) the type of offenses committed; (3) whether or not juvenile delinquency is on the increase in Roxbury; (4) the relationship of the physical aspects of the district, such as housing, et cetera, to juvenile delinquency; (5) the areas which require most supervision; (6) the nature of the problems in relation to home, church, school, and recreation centres; and (7) the causes of delinquency among girls in Roxbury. The answers to the questions will be developed in the body of the thesis.

Scope:

The writer has chosen Roxbury, a district of Boston, as her area of study because it was there that she carried on the major part of her group work and case work; and, therefore, she is familiar with the area. She has limited her study to that of juvenile delinquency among girls between the ages of seven and seventeen,- those girls who were brought to the attention of the Juvenile Court in Roxbury.

The social workers interviewed were either working co-operatively with the Court, they were staff members of social agencies in Roxbury, or they had worked with problems of girls so that their ideas and opinions, as well as their suggestions with regard to juvenile delinquency prevention, were of value. The topics taken up in these discussions covered such ground as: delinquent areas, present conditions,

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problems of girls, and the resources available for the morale-uplift of girls in communities. These workers represented the Roxbury Juvenile Court, family agencies, churches, settlement houses, schools, and members of the police force.

Method:

Statistical material, such as figures from populations, races, economic status, and the number of delinquent girls by census tracts - from 1936 through 1942, were obtained from the Boston Council of Social Agencies, -figures sent to them by the Massachusetts State Board of Prevention. Statistical tables on offenses, neglected cases and 1943 material were computed by the writer from the Juvenile Dockets of the Roxbury Court.

A schedule was prepared in order to be able to assemble the material needed for the study. All the workers interviewed were asked the same questions but, in the case of specialized agencies the writer emphasized the function of such agency in relation to its influence over girls from between the ages of seven to 17. The majority of these agencies were in Roxbury, with a few in Boston, the workers having been recommended by name to the writer by the Probation Officer or other Court officials.

It was found necessary, however, to interview agencies other than those recommended in order to obtain the information desired, since many workers were away on vacation.

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Methods:

Statistical material, such as figures from population, race, economic status, and the number of delinquents by census tracts - from 1955 through 1962, were obtained from the Boston Council of Social Agencies. Figures sent to them by the Massachusetts State Board of Prevention. Statistical tables on offenses, neglected cases and 1963 material were computed by the writer from the Juvenile Records of the Roxbury Court.

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In each case the writer contacted the particular worker that she wished to see by telephone, then, after the interview, she made a survey of the physical aspects of the district in question so as to be able to determine the type of locality in which the work had been done. The agencies contacted were as follows:

Family Welfare Society
 Catholic Charitable Bureau
 Jewish Family Welfare
 Roxbury Neighborhood House
 Robert Gould Shaw House
 Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of
 Cruelty to Children
 Child Welfare Division of the Institutional
 Department of Boston
 Police Station, 9
 Roxbury Juvenile Court
 Convent of Good Shepherd
 Girls' Parole
 Truant Officers of Roxbury Schools, and
 other noted religious workers in Roxbury.

Limitations:

Due to the fact that so many of the more experienced workers were on vacation, the scope of this study is limited, necessarily, since substitute workers, or less experienced ones, were unable to provide the material required. Thus, in order to secure the amount of material and information that she required, the writer made a point of contacting many more agencies than had been at first recommended.

Roxbury Juvenile Court:

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Roxbury Juvenile Court:

The Roxbury Juvenile Court is one of the twenty-two

district courts in Massachusetts, each of which functions under an independent judge,-Thursday being known as Juvenile Court Day in Roxbury,-at which time the judge disposes of all such cases; but should other juvenile cases be brought up on any other day they may be brought before the judge on the following morning.

Seven years ago, Judge Franklin W. L. Miles was appointed as Judge of the Roxbury Juvenile Court. Since then, he has made many changes there: a separate side entrance for juveniles, away from the unwholesome environment of police officers, adult criminals and so forth, being one of the most desirable made. There is a large waiting-room in connection with the Juvenile Court in which the juveniles may wait to be called into court, or to see the Probation Officer: this insures privacy for those to be interviewed, one child being interviewed at a time.

There are two Juvenile Courts, one in which to hear the neglected cases, the other to hear delinquent ones. Each has an informal setting. There are pictures of such distinguished men as Lincoln and Roosevelt on the wall, as well as those of popular baseball players. In each room there is a desk and chair for the judge and a table and chair for the Probation Officer. The windows are shaded with Venetian blinds. A few long, narrow benches provide necessary seating for the witnesses. In the room where the neglected cases are

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heard appears the following quotation on the wall: "The Home is the Cornerstone of American Life - Preserve It." In the room in which are heard delinquent cases, a second quotation may be seen, which reads: "Obedience to Law is Liberty." This motto is surrounded by such printed slogans as "Be Honest," and "Be Fair." Women probation officers work with the girls at the Court, and men with the boys, so that it is possible to keep the sexes separated.

All hearings in the Roxbury District Court are conducted in an informal manner, each child being given an informal hearing in the presence of parent and guardian:

A delinquent child is a child between the ages of seven to 17 who violates any city ordinance or town by-law, or commits an offense not punishable by death or by imprisonment for life.¹

The juvenile court laws refuse to recognize a child as being capable of committing a crime. Instead, the judge tries to find out why the child has been delinquent or has behaved in an asocial manner. The Probation Officer is present at the trial "to represent the interests of the child," and to take subsequent charge of such children as may be placed on probation by the court. The Juvenile Court law recognizes the family home as the best institution ever created for the care of a homeless or neglected child. This idea found

1 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Probation Manual, published by Massachusetts Board of Probation, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, 6th ed., April 1930, Ch. CXIX, Sec. 52.

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I am indebted to the Massachusetts Probation Manual,
published by Massachusetts Board of Probation,
Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, 5th ed.,
April 1930, Ch. VII, Sec. 22.

expression in the Massachusetts Juvenile Court law, as follows:

That the care, custody, and discipline of the children brought before the court shall approximate as nearly as possible that which they should receive from their parents, and that, as far as practicable, they shall be treated, not as criminals, but as children in need of aid, encouragement and guidance.¹

The conditions of family home life of the children who come under the care of the court, therefore, are preserved as far as possible intact. If the home of the child be manifestly unfit, with conditions that cannot be remedied for the child, then the Juvenile Court contemplates, if possible, a suitable foster home, either temporary or permanent,- as required.

At the Roxbury Juvenile Court, Judge Franklin W. L. Miles, and Probation Officer, Thomas M. Gemelli, originated the following diagram for making a diagnosis and treatment plans by which to handle delinquent cases.

1 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Probation Manual, published by the Massachusetts Board of Probation, Court House, Boston, Mass., Apr. 1930, Ch. CXIX, Sec. 53, General Laws.

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At the Roxbury Juvenile Court, Judge Franklin W. Miles, and Probation Officer, Thomas M. Gamelli, originated the following program for making a diagnosis and treatment plans by which to handle delinquent cases.

Complaint	Police	Probation Officer
		Temporary Home Placement
Arraignment Formal or Informal	Court	Custody during investigation
		Home Division of Child Guardianship Mass. Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children Good Will Inn Little Wanderers Boston Psycopathic Hospital Bail
Office Investigation	Probation Officer	
Social History S. S. Index Court Record		Home Description - District History - Parents Children Church - Big Brother School - Record S.S. Index - Agency Consulted
Special Investigation		
Home Father Mother Siblings Court Record Church School S. S. Index Clubs, etc. Remarks Reference to Court Delinquent or not delinquent	Boston Psycopathic Hospital Judge Baker Guidance Center Division of Mental Hygiene Clinics Community Health Hospitals Clubs	Family Welfare Society Catholic Charitable Bureau Jewish Family Welfare Dept. Public Welfare Aid to De- pendent children Soldiers Relief St. Vincent de Paul Soc.
	Church Big Brother Centers	Disci- plinary Day School Special Classes Vocational Continua- tion
		Relatives Division of Child Guardian- ship Catholic Char. Bureau Childrens Aid Childrens Friend Church Home Little Wander. Good Will Inn
		Boys Club Y.M.C.A. Norfolk House Neighbor- hood House Robert Gould Shaw House Y.M.H.A. C.Y.O. Gyms
Mental and physical rehabilitation	Family rehabili- tation	Religion
	Educa- tion	Foster Homes
	Recrea- tion	Probation Results Filed Case, Dismissed Continued
Disposition		
Delinquent Dismissed Fine	- Not delinquent - Filed - Continuance	Special Summary

When a complaint comes to the attention of the police he brings it to the Probation Officer. If the child's home is found to be unfit for him, or if he does not have a home, then the Probation Officer places the child in a temporary home where he remains until the following morning when there is an arraignment of the case. The Probation Officer decides whether or not the child should have an informal or unofficial arraignment by him, or a formal one by the Court. If the case be known to the Court, then the judge is able to dispose of it on the following morning after the complaint has been placed. If not, then he asks the Probation Officer to make a special investigation of the case so that he may be made familiar with the background of the child. The probation Officer first registers the case with the Social Service Index and Court Records. Then he visits the home, makes a description of the environment, the father and mother, district, and so forth, such as church, clubs and other social agencies that child has known in the district, which he contacts before he writes a history of the case. From this material he makes a diagnosis to determine the cause of the problem, and in which one of the following areas it lies: mental, physical, family rehabilitation, religion, education, foster home or recreation.

The judge then makes a disposition of the case based on the material given to him by the Probation Officer.

As treatment, the child is placed in the care of the

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Probation Officer who uses the resources at his command according to the Diagnosis Plan. When a child is released from probation or has been dismissed from the care of the Court, the Probation Officer makes a special summary of the case which he also presents to the Judge.

Another beneficial change made by Judge Miles in the Roxbury District Court for juveniles in the establishment of the Big Brother Movement, which was started in 1939. A survey was made by the Court of Jewish juvenile delinquency when it was found that there were fewer Jewish delinquent children than of any other religion. It was found, too, that the Jewish people were taking care of their problems through the Jewish "Big Brother Movement." As a result of this knowledge, Judge Miles called together priests and ministers and secured their co-operation in getting a list of men in their parishes willing to give friendly supervision to boys, and women for girls. The response to date has been excellent, and the movement is working well wherever it is tried out, the handicap being that the staff is limited and find it difficult to do all the work required in connection. Whenever a child has to appear before the Juvenile Court, the Probation Officer finds out the name of its church home, or the church that it should be attending, then sends a letter to the priest or the minister inviting him to appear before the court as a part of the Big Brother movement.

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On the card sent to the priest or minister appears the statement that "the influence, counsel and advice of the Church will be helpful." Then after the priest or minister have appeared and the Probation Officer and the Judge have ascertained that child would benefit from the help given by a Big Brother or a Big Sister, the cleric is asked to give the name of some one in his parish who would serve in that capacity toward the child. A Big Brother or Big Sister next is appointed who visits the home, gets acquainted with the child and its family, and thereafter becomes a direct influence for good in the life of the child, as well as an indirect influence upon the family life of the child's family, producing, in the majority of cases, satisfactory and lasting results.

The majority of the children are found to be readily susceptible to the reformatory influence of advice offered in a friendly, sympathetic and sane fashion, and to help so given. The Big Brother (or Big Sister) helps the child to get rid of bad habits, helps him to secure a better job by wise counsel and assistance, and by showing him how to qualify for a better position, assists him with his school work so that he secures better marks, and shows him how to enjoy himself without breaking the laws of the country.

CHAPTER II

DATA ON DELINQUENT GIRLS

Delinquency:

The majority of the workers interviewed with regard to delinquency while the writer was making her study, were of the opinion that juvenile delinquency among girls in Roxbury is on the increase. Three who were approached were under the impression that this increase was very slight. One thought that there has been no increase. However, the consensus of opinion among the workers was that the present war had brought about changes in social and economic conditions producing delinquency among girls as a result, since these conditions provided a fertile soil in which to nourish and support delinquency.

All of the workers agreed that the primary cause for delinquency among girls was attributable to the fact that since the mothers today are engaged in doing defense work they no longer can give their children adequate and proper supervision or guidance. One definite result of having the fathers absent in service to their country and the mothers absorbed into industry or business, the workers considered, is a weakening of parental authority,- which, in some cases, has completely broken down, giving children an intensified sense of freedom added to the lack of parental discipline. Since the children

are tempted to take advantage of this excess of liberty and to utilize it for self-satisfaction, self-expression and self-indulgence, the effect is disastrous.

With the increased flow of money into the family coffers, the children, so that they may find "something to do for the day" are being given larger amounts to spend. As a result many children are spending their money on commercialized entertainment such as vile literature, cheap movies, etc. which not only is demoralizing for them but tends to exert a deleterious effect upon their characters that may influence their whole outlook upon life later. It is being acknowledged today that, due to the lack of proper parental guidance and control, there are increasing numbers of neglected children in Massachusetts today.

Neglected Children:

Recently the Massachusetts Child Council made a study of complaints that involved neglected children as related to working mothers. Questionnaires were sent out and data was received by the S.P.C.C., from every part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during 1942. The following excerpt from a report gives some idea of the number of working mothers to be found in Suffolk County alone, today:

The number, 107 families, came from Suffolk County, ninety-one of them from the city of Boston. The 107 cases in Suffolk County represent 16.7 per cent of the total number of cases involving working mothers;

are tempted to take advantage of their access to liberty and
to utilize it for self-expression, self-expression and self-
indulgence, the subject is discussed.

With the increased flow of money into the family
coffers, the children, so that they may find "something to do
for the day" are being given larger amounts to spend. As a
result many children are spending their money on commercial-
ized entertainment such as video literature, cheap movies, etc.
which not only is demoralizing for them but tends to exert a
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data was received by the C.C.C. from every part of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts during 1942. The following
excerpt from a report gives some idea of the number of working
mothers to be found in Suffolk County alone, today:

The number, 107 families, came from
Suffolk County, ninety-one of them from the
city of Boston. The 107 cases in Suffolk
County represent 10.4 per cent of the total
number of cases involving working mothers;

whereas Suffolk County includes 20 per cent of the population of the state, so that the above distribution is less than might have been expected although numerically large. It should be noted that there were thirty-two cases from the Roxbury District of Boston, nine each from the South End and Charlestown, eight from Revere, and seven each from Dorchester and Brighton.¹

The following Table serves to illustrate the point:

TABLE I

FAMILIES AND THEIR NEGLECTED CHILDREN BROUGHT
TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ROXBURY JUVENILE COURT, DURING
THE YEARS 1936, 1939, 1942, 1943.

Year	Families	Boys	Children	Girls
1936	48	63		73
1939	23	32		31
1942	58	71		82
1943 (as of June 29)	24	33		26

1 Beatrice S. Stone, "A Study of the Relation of the Employment of Mothers to the Neglect or Delinquency of their Children, as seen by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," The Mass.Child Council (April, 1943).

whereas Suffolk County includes 30 per cent of the population of the state, so that the above distribution is less than might have been expected although numerically large. It should be noted that there were thirty-two cases from the Roxbury District of Boston, nine from the South End and Charlestown, eight from Roxbury, and seven each from Dorchester and Brighton.

The following Table serves to illustrate the point:

TABLE I

FAMILIES AND THEIR NEGLECTED CHILDREN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ROXBURY JUVENILE COURT, DURING THE YEARS 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.

Year	Families	Boys	Girls
1930	48	63	78
1931	38	38	51
1932	38	71	82
1933 (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)	34	33	50

I believe it is worth noting that the percentage of cases brought to the attention of the Roxbury Juvenile Court, during the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, is less than might have been expected although numerically large. It should be noted that there were thirty-two cases from the Roxbury District of Boston, nine from the South End and Charlestown, eight from Roxbury, and seven each from Dorchester and Brighton.

According to the General Laws of Massachusetts, "A neglected child is a child under 16 years of age who by reason of orphanage, or of the neglect, crime, cruelty, insanity or drunkenness or other vice of its parents is growing up without salutary control, or without proper physical care, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life, or is dependent upon public charity." ¹

It may be seen from Table I that in 1942 there occurred a definite increase in the number of children who might be classified as "neglected," and who might be said to be in this state because of the social and economic changes brought about by the Second World War, or repercussions from it.

When children younger than seven years are brought into court for misbehavior they are termed "neglected". But children between the ages of seven to 17 years of age are brought into court and arraigned usually as delinquent. In connection with this point the writer found many workers who consider that there is a definite relationship between neglected children and prospective delinquents,- that is - neglected children are usually idle children, whose interest in school diminishes until they refuse to go to school and therefore become truant, conditions which lead later to other forms of delinquency.

1 Report of the Sub-Committee on The Cause and Cure of Crime, the effect of War on the Youth of Mass. Massachusetts Civic League, May 1943.

According to the general laws of development, "A neglected child is a child under 15 years of age who is exposed to orphans, or of the neglect, crime, cruelty, insanity or drug abuse or other vice of his parents is growing up without adequate control, or without proper physical care, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life, or is dependent upon public charity."

It may be seen from Table I that in 1902 there occurred a definite increase in the number of children who might be classified as "neglected," and who might be said to be in this state because of the social and economic changes brought about by the second World War, or responsible for it. When children younger than seven years are brought into court for misbehavior they are termed "neglected." But children between the ages of seven to 14 years of age are brought into court and arranged usually as delinquent. In connection with this point, the writer found many workers who consider that there is a definite relationship between neglected children and prospective delinquents, - that is - neglected children are usually idle children, whose interest in school diminishes until they refuse to go to school and therefore become truant, conditions which lead later to other forms of delinquency.

Rates of Delinquency:

Table II indicates the number of delinquent girls found in Roxbury district between the years 1936-1943.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GIRLS DELINQUENT IN ROXBURY

1936-1943

Number of Girls	Year
33	1936
53	1937
57	1938
36	1939
43	1940
36	1941
72	1942
47	1943 (as of June 29)

Massachusetts State Board of Probation, Census Tract Residence of Juvenile Delinquents in Boston, 1943 figures from Roxbury Juvenile Court.

In Table II it may be seen that in certain years, namely 1936, there was found to be a decrease in delinquency as compared with the figures given in Table I, which show that in the same year there not only was a decrease in the number

Table of Delinquency:

Table II indicates the number of delinquent girls

found in Roxbury district between the years 1935-1945.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GIRLS DELINQUENT IN ROXBURY

1935-1945

Year	Number of Girls
1935	55
1936	53
1937	57
1938	56
1939	48
1940	39
1941	47
1942	47
1943 (as of June 30)	47

Massachusetts State Board of Probation, Census Report
Residence of Juvenile Delinquents in Boston, 1945 figures from
Roxbury Juvenile Court.

In Table II it may be seen that in certain years,

namely 1935, there was found to be a decrease in delinquency
as compared with the figures given in Table I, which show that
in the same year there not only was a decrease in the number

of neglected children but also in delinquency. In Table I there may be seen that the number of neglected cases seems to have increased also. From this comparison it would seem that the relationship between neglected cases and delinquency is very close.

In 1942, because of the increased war effort, calling for the co-operation of housewives, and offering good opportunities to them to aid in replenishing the overburdened family expense budget principally in factories, many married women with children have gone into industry, leaving their children, meanwhile, in the care of relatives, for example, grandparents, of friends, of neighbors, and failing those, in the hands of strangers. Most to suffer in such cases, are the children of parents on the night shift,-people who have to sleep all day and have no time at all for their children. The children of these day and night workers, in the absence of the usual parental supervision,-placed under the control of people who cannot exert full control over their actions, take advantage of the situation and take on the aspects of neglected children (as termed by the courts), or are delinquent.

It also may be seen by Table II, that in 1936 there were fewer juvenile delinquent girls in Roxbury than in any other of the eight years cited in this study. This desirable situation was no doubt because they were being more wisely

of neglected children but also in delinquency. In Table I there may be seen that the number of neglected cases seems to have increased also. From this comparison it would seem that the relationship between neglected cases and delinquency is very close.

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It also may be seen by Table II, that in 1938 there were fewer juvenile delinquents than in 1939. This desirable state of the right years cited in this study. This desirable situation was no doubt because they were being more wisely

supervised by mothers, not yet absorbed into industry, with the result that there were fewer cases of neglected or delinquent children detected, at that time.

Different authorities on the subject of neglected and delinquent children, especially girls, also have noted that such offenses have been on the decrease, between the years 1929-1938, according to one worker.

Statistics of the U. S. Children's Bureau covering juvenile delinquency, it is indicated that youthful delinquents appearing in the 29 juvenile courts that report annually to the Bureau have decreased steadily in number from 1929 to 1938.¹

In 1936, in Roxbury, because of the Federal Housing projects being carried on, people who formerly had been living in so-called delinquent areas were compelled to move out of the city, deserting those districts. But in 1937 and 1938 - when those people had moved away from such areas returned to areas deserted for the housing projects, the number of delinquents again was on the increase. In 1939, 1940 and 1941, there again occurred a decrease in delinquency, perhaps due in part to a general fear existing in the minds of the people of the U. S., that this country might have to enter the war, then raging in Europe. Since this feeling of fear had the tendency to promote unity, and to draw the different members of families closer, together with the thought of losing

1 Massachusetts Legislative Documents, House of Representatives, State House, Boston, Mass., 1941, No. 600.

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quent children detected, at that time.

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years 1922-1926, according to one worker.

Statistics of the U. S. Children's
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in the 1926 juvenile courts last report annually
to the Bureau have increased steadily in number
from 1922 to 1926.

In 1926, in Kentucky, because of the Federal Housing
projects being carried on, people who formerly had been living
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areas located for the housing projects, the number of delin-
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of families closer, together with the thought of losing

I enclose herewith Legislative Documents, House of
Representatives, State House, Boston, Mass.,
1931, No. 200.

fathers, brothers, and sons to the armed service, more parental discipline took place with a corresponding decrease in the tendency toward truancy on the part of the children.

Even as late as 1940 and 1941, at the time when American youth was being drafted in the service, a close relationship between parents and children persisted, while drafting was looked upon as a privilege and a wise training process for the boys. Fewer men were in uniform than in 1943, and because those men believed that they were in the war for a comparatively short space of time and would soon be able to return to normal social living, the morale was maintained, and more or less strict attention was paid to seeing to it that morals were not lost,--good conduct being adhered to as a matter of course, the men themselves looking upon their periods of training as being strengthening factors for the upkeep of the morale of the military, aerial and naval forces responsible for the protection of the country from the common enemy. Meanwhile, girls accepted the idea that their friends of the masculine sex soon would be returning home to normal social life again, and presented fewer delinquency problems to parents and social service workers and the courts.

But after the U. S. had definitely entered the war, within the short space of one year, the number of delinquent girls in Roxbury were found to be definitely on the increase again. More boys were seen in uniform on the streets, and

Later, brothers, and some to the armed services, more parents
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And after the U. S. had definitely entered the war,
within the short space of one year, the number of delinquent
girls in Kentucky was found to be actually on the increase
again. More boys were seen in uniform on the streets, and

these boys, cut off from normal home influences and companionships, lonely and homesick, began to look for a form of vicarious home life by catching at what promised to be immediate pleasure and satisfaction. The future had begun to look uncertain to them, and morals, temporarily at least, suffered, according to one writer:

Stress and strain of a demoralizing or unsuitable environment, the inability of the individual to adjust himself to society and to economic changes, worry and uneasiness as to the present or the future, may all operate to produce conditions of deficiency or unbalance within the individual personality which, in time, leads to criminal attitudes and conduct.¹

All of this had the effect of cutting off social life from older girls and their younger sisters, seeing this, apparently determined to make the most of the present conditions, became freer with their morals in their relations with the opposite sex, in their desire to obtain for themselves the social contacts shut off from their older sisters until, at last, many of these youngsters began to believe that getting immediate attention from the different servicemen was the sum total of happiness for them, they failing wholly to evaluate in terms of consequences the different difficulties of adjustment in the future, or to realize the demoralizing type of life that they were leading, and would have to face as a result of their lack of foresight and loose morals. In the

1. Report on the Cause of Crime, National Committee on Law Observance and Enforcement, Vol. I., June 1931, p. 131.

these boys, cut off from normal home influences and companionship, lonely and homesick, began to look for a form of vicarious home life by attaching at what promised to be immediate pleasure and satisfaction. The future had begun to look uncertain to them, and morals, temporarily at least, suffered, according to one writer:

Breaks and strains of a deteriorating or unstable environment, the inability of the individual to adjust himself to society and to economic changes, worry and uneasiness as to the present or the future, may all operate to produce conditions of delinquency or substance within the individual personality which, in time, leads to criminal attitudes and conduct.

All of this had the effect of cutting off social life from older girls and their younger sisters, seeing this, apparently determined to make the most of the present conditions, became drawn toward their morals in their relations with the opposite sex, in their desire to obtain for themselves the social contacts shut off from their older sisters until, at last, many of these youngsters began to believe that getting immediate attention from the different servicemen was the one total of happiness for them, they falling wholly to evaluate in terms of correspondence the different difficulties or adjustment in the future, or to realize the deteriorating type of life that they were leading, and would have to face as a result of their lack of foresight and loose morals. In the

case of many of the girls, the parties they have had, if any, designed primarily for amusement, in no way stressed, as they should have done, social education; in the case of others, the parents were definitely uninterested in their children's social activities; and, in the case of still other parents, life had become so complex from the economic standpoint and they were kept so busy with their war work that they had no time or inclination left in which to supervise the social life of their children. Moreover, since there is no time for parents to make the home attractive, many girls felt compelled to meet their boy friends on corners or in the parks rather than to take them home to conditions of which they were ashamed, or, in other cases, since in the home there were no facilities provided for entertainment so that they preferred to meet the boys elsewhere. As a direct consequence of this attitude on the part of the girls, boys tend to get wrong impression of the character of the girls whom they are meeting, and thus expect them to fit into a pattern of immorality as a matter of course, which, in many cases, is the direct opposite of what these girls would choose for themselves.

It may be seen further by Table II, as shown by the figures given, that as many as 47 girls had become juvenile delinquents within the short period of six months,- a number which probably will have doubled before the end of the year, since summer time, with no school, fewer camps (as a result

case of many of the girls, the parties they have had, if any, designed primarily for amusement, in no way stressed, as they should have been, social education; in the case of others, the

parents were definitely uninterested in their children's social activities; and, in the case of still other parents, life had become so complex from the economic standpoint and they were kept so busy with their work that they had no time or inclination left in which to supervise the social life of their children. Moreover, since there is no time for

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impression of the character of the girls whom they are meeting, and thus expect them to fit into a pattern of immorality as a matter of course, while, in many cases, in the direct opposite of what these girls would choose for themselves.

It may be seen further by Table II, as shown by the figures given, that as many as 45 girls had become juveniles delinquents within the short period of six months, - a number which probably will have doubled before the end of the year, since summer time, with no school, fewer camps, as a result

of the present war), and fewer supervised playgrounds, tends to force the children between the ages of seven to 17 into the streets for companionship and amusement.

One group of social workers interested in the subject, claim that from the standpoint of delinquency, the older girls, those above what might be called the juvenile age, show more dangerous propensities with regard to immediate satisfactions than do the younger girls because they fear a lack of social security for the future due to their dread of a lack of boys to go around after the war is over. These authorities claim that many girls who are picked up and arraigned as "immoral" by the courts because of the juvenile appearance and clothing, when questioned are found to be much older than juveniles.

Another argument advanced regarding juvenile (and other) delinquency, is that the girls who are getting into trouble and thus are coming into contact with the law, are not local girls - native residents of the areas in which they are taken up but rather are part of the "flotsum jetsum" that tends to follow the army and navy during a time of war, and have taken up residence in lodging houses within the area, girls who have come from another state, especially from small towns, to earn a precarious living. Or, they may have come, in many cases, to the city in honest search of better means of earning a livelihood, and away from the influence of their parents for the first time, they indulge in liberties that

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Another argument advanced regarding juveniles (and
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towns, to earn a precarious living. If they have come
in many cases, to the city in honest search of better means of
earning a livelihood, and away from the influence of their
parents for the first time, they indulge in liberties that

otherwise would not appeal to them. Thus, as a result of their moral indiscretions, they come into contact with the law. The workers referred to consider that this group of girls are represented within the age period of the working girl, quite above the age of juveniles.

A comparison of the figures on juvenile delinquents obtained in Roxbury with those for the city of Boston, it may be possible to ascertain whether or not Roxbury shelters an abnormally large number of delinquent girls. This may be done through a study of Table III.

TABLE III

JUVENILE DELINQUENT GIRLS IN BOSTON

FROM 1936-1942

Number of girls	Year
132	1936
168	1937
224	1938
144	1939
196	1940
169	1941
1912	1942

Figures supplied by State Board of Probation, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, 1943.

otherwise would not appeal to them. Thus, as a result of their moral instructions, they came into contact with the law. The workers referred to consider that this group of girls are represented within the age period of the working girl, quite above the age of juveniles.

A comparison of the figures on juvenile delinquents obtained in Roxbury with those for the city of Boston, it may be possible to ascertain whether or not Roxbury exhibits an abnormally large number of delinquent girls. This may be done through a study of Table III.

TABLE III
JUVENILE DELINQUENT GIRLS IN BOSTON
FROM 1935-1942

Year	Number of girls
1935	135
1936	158
1937	234
1938	144
1939	125
1940	159
1941	141
1942	141

Figures supplied by State Board of
Protection, State House, Boston,
Massachusetts, 1943.

A comparison of Table III with Table II, it may be seen that whenever there appeared an increase in juvenile delinquency in Roxbury there was a correspondingly high increase in juvenile delinquency in the city of Boston. Thus it may be assumed that, during certain years that have been specified in the tables given in this study, there has been, apparently, the same ratio of increase in juvenile delinquency in other sections of Boston and Greater Boston as in Roxbury, which would seem to prove the point that the ratio of delinquent girls is not larger in Roxbury than in other districts.

A further comparison may be found in Table IV, as follows:

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES BETWEEN JUVENILE
DELINQUENT GIRLS AS FOUND IN ROXBURY AND IN THE CITY
OF BOSTON, DURING THE YEARS 1936-1942

Year	Percentage of delinquent girls	
	In Roxbury	In Boston
1936	.36	.22
1937	.58	.28
1938	.62	.37
1939	.39	.24
1940	.47	.33
1941	.39	.28
1942	.73	.32

A comparison of Table III with Table II, it may be seen that whenever there appeared an increase in juvenile delinquency in Roxbury there was a correspondingly high increase in juvenile delinquency in the city of Boston. Thus it may be assumed that, during certain years that have been specified in the tables given in this study, there has been, apparently, the same ratio of increase in juvenile delinquency in other sections of Roxbury and Greater Boston as in Roxbury, which would seem to prove the point that the ratio of delinquency is not larger in Roxbury than in other districts. A further comparison may be found in Table IV, as follows:

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF DELINQUENCY BETWEEN JUVENILES
IN BOSTON, 1900-1909 AND IN THE CITY
OF BOSTON, 1900-1909

Year	Percentage of delinquent girls in Roxbury	Percentage of delinquent girls in Boston
1900	38	33
1901	38	33
1902	38	33
1903	38	33
1904	38	33
1905	38	33
1906	38	33
1907	38	33
1908	38	33
1909	38	33

The figures in Table IV would seem to indicate much greater percentage of delinquent girls in Roxbury than in Boston. Certain workers also contend that the majority of delinquent girls taken up in Boston really come from Roxbury. For example, there are in Boston 59,230 girls between the ages of seven to 17, and a large percentage of these girls live in Roxbury, namely about 15 per cent, or 9,129 girls. The U. S. Census population, as listed in 1940, would seem to indicate that the percentage rate of delinquent girls, moreover, is high in Roxbury.

Types of Offenses:

The type of offenses committed by juvenile girls in Roxbury and other parts of Boston, vary from truancy, idleness, disorderly conduct, stubbornness, school offenses, larceny, runaway habits to the point of lewdness, fornication, assault and battery, so that an interesting point is brought up: are these types of offenses different in character in peacetime from those of wartime?

Wartime delinquency, it is found, seems to be essentially the same in character in peacetime, its only difference lying in the placing of the accent. The war has not created any essentially new problems, rather it has tended to emphasize those already in existence and to make them more acute. It has been found by actual figures indeed, that the total number of offenses, amounting to crime, has decreased. There

The figures in Table IV would seem to indicate much greater percentage of delinquent girls in Roxbury than in Boston. Certain workers also contend that the majority of delinquent girls taken up in Boston really come from Roxbury. For example, there are in Boston 52,230 girls between the ages of seven to 17, and a large percentage of these girls live in Roxbury, namely about 15 per cent, or 8,139 girls. The U. S. Census population, as listed in 1940, would seem to indicate that the percentage rate of delinquent girls, however, is high in Roxbury.

Types of Offenses:

The type of offenses committed by juvenile girls in Roxbury and other parts of Boston, very from truancy, idleness, disorderly conduct, shoplifting, school offenses, juvenile runaway habits to the point of lawlessness, prostitution, assault and battery, so that an interesting point is brought up: are these types of offenses different in character in comparison from those of males?

Writing delinquency, it is found, seems to be essentially the same in character in females, the only difference lying in the placing of the accent. The name has not created any essentially new problems, rather it has tended to emphasize those already in existence and to make them more acute. It has been found by several writers indeed, that the total number of offenses, according to crime, has increased. There

are, however, increases in certain fields which are arresting in character, notably violence and sexual indulgence on the part of growing girls and, of course, men in service who, lonely and far from home in many cases, seek such poor forms of enjoyment. During the month of October, for example, according to figures gathered by the New York State Department of Correction, there seems to have been a decrease in the total number of crimes, namely 34.4 per cent, as compared with the same month - a representative one - in 1942, but on the other hand the number of violent crimes were decidedly on the increase, and there also is a reflection of this increase in the number of sex offenses. In other words, the shift tends to be from a large percentage of crimes of all kinds to fewer types of crimes that are much more serious in character, we are told by Ralph S. Banay, writer on the subject of juvenile delinquency. ¹

It would be instructive as well as informative to gain some idea of the different types of offenses which are being committed by growing girls in the Roxbury district during the years 1936, 1939, 1942 and 1943. This may be gained from the following table:

1 Banay, Ralph S., "Emotional Factors in Wartime Delinquency," in Probation (pr. 1943) published by the National Probation Association.

TABLE V.

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY DELINQUENT GIRLS IN
ROXBURY DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1939,
1942 and 1943

Type of Offense	No. of girls committing offense in:			
	1936	1939	1942	1943
Assault and battery	-	-	2	2
Disturbing public assembly	-	-	-	4
Drunkenness	-	2	3	-
Fornication	2	-	6	3
Habitual truancy	5	8	22	7
Idleness; disorderly conduct	-	-	-	1
Larceny	4	5	1	2
Lewdness	1	1	3	1
Ringling false alarms on several occasions	-	-	1	-
Runaway	1	1	2	8
Stubbornness	18	14	30	15
Violation of school laws	-	4	2	4
Use of Motor vehicle without authority	1	2	-	-

(Figures obtained from the Roxbury Juvenile Court.)

TABLE V

OFFENSES COMMITTED BY DELINQUENT GIRLS IN
PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEARS 1932, 1933,
1934 and 1935

Type of Offense	1932	1933	1934	1935
Assault and battery	-	-	-	2
Disturbing public assembly	-	-	-	4
Intoxication	-	-	3	-
Formation	2	-	-	3
Habitual truancy	3	2	28	7
Idleness; disorderly conduct	-	-	-	1
Larceny	4	3	1	2
Levenses	1	1	3	1
Mining false alarm on national occasions	-	-	1	-
Runaway	1	1	2	3
Subornance	13	14	20	15
Violation of school laws	-	4	2	4
Use of motor vehicle without authority	1	2	-	-

(Figures obtained from the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court.)

A study of Table V would seem to show that there are more cases of stubbornness among girls between the ages of seven to 17 than of any other social offense. A stubborn child may be said to be a child under the age of 21 who refuses to obey the lawful commands of parents or guardian. While in court the nomenclature "parent" or "guardian" is interpreted in literal fashion, the complaint is taken only from the legal guardian of the child. As a result of failure to obey the parent or guardian all sorts of trouble may take place. The term "stubbornness", however, may cover other offenses committed by the growing girl, such as lewdness, or immorality, but social workers consider it wise not to have specific terms appear on records. Sometimes this waywardness on the part of girls is corrected by their being sent to Lancaster for a term of correction,--in which case their past behavior is not held against them. If a girl tends to stay out late on the streets in bad company, the Probation Officer encourages the parent to make a complaint against the child on account of its stubbornness. The Court encourages such methods in order to protect the future of the child and to keep her from having a permanent bad record in Court, and in describing his offense calls it stubbornness instead of immorality. Girls who are charged with the offense of lewdness or of fornication may be far less difficult to correct than those convicted of stubbornness.

A study of Table V would seem to show that there are

more cases of disobedience among girls between the ages of

seven to 17 than of any other social offense. A standard

child may be said to be a child under the age of 17 who re-

fuses to obey the lawful commands of parents or guardian.

While in court the nomenclature "parent" or "guardian" is

interpreted in liberal fashion, the complaint is taken only

from the legal guardian of the child. As a result of failure

to obey the parent or guardian all sorts of trouble may arise

place. The term "disobedience", however, may cover other

offenses committed by the growing girl, such as lawlessness, or

immorality, but social workers consider it wise not to have

specific laws appear on records. Sometimes this waywardness

on the part of girls is corrected by their being sent to

institutions for a term of correction, in which case their past

behavior is not held against them. If a girl tends to stay

out of late on the streets in bad company, the Probation Officer

encourages the parent to make a complaint against the child

on account of the lawlessness. The Court encourages such

methods in order to protect the future of the child and to

keep her from having a permanent bad record in court, and in

describing his offense calls it disobedience instead of

immorality. Girls who are charged with the offense of lawlessness

on all occasions may be far less difficult to correct than

those convicted of disobedience.

From the figures given in the 1942 column of Table V it may be deduced that parents are aware that their daughters have been misbehaving and staying out late, yet find themselves incapable of handling the problem so that they welcome the assistance of the Court in disciplining their wayward children, and in guiding them into safer paths.

In 1942, it is seen that habitual truancy on the part of growing girls exceeds all other offenses committed in that year, excluding stubbornness, showing a definite decrease of interest in school work.

A habitual truant is a child between the ages of seven to 17 who wilfully and habitually absents himself from school, whereas a habitual absentee, or school offender is a child under 16 who persistently violates the reasonable regulations of the school which he attends, or who otherwise persistently misbehaves therein so as to make himself subject to dismissal, according to the state laws regarding truancy.¹

Among girls, truancy usually is symptomatic of a far more serious forms of delinquency than is the case with boys. When a boy plays truant from school it usually is to go swimming, or to play on the street. But if a girl plays truant, there often is found to be a definite connection with a sex delinquency.

1 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Probation Manual, published by the Massachusetts State Board of Probation, Court House, Boston, Mass., 66th ed., pr. 1930, Ch p. CXVII, Sec. 53.

From the figures given in the 1942 column of Table V it may be deduced that parents are aware that their children have been misbehaving and acting out later, yet find themselves incapable of handling the problem so that they welcome the assistance of the Court in disciplining their wayward children, and in putting them into better habits.

In 1942, it is seen that habitual truancy on the part of growing girls exceeds all other offenses committed in that year, excluding delinquency, showing a definite increase of interest in school work.

A habitual truant is a child between the ages of seven to 17 who willfully and habitually absents himself from school, whereas a habitual absentee, or school offender is a child under 17 who persistently violates the reasonable regulations of the school which he attends, or who otherwise persistently misbehaves therein so as to make himself subject to discipline, according to the state laws regarding truancy.

Among girls, truancy usually is symptomatic of a far more serious form of delinquency than is the case with boys. When a boy plays truant from school it usually is to go swimming, or to play on the street. But if a girl plays truant, there often is found to be a definite connection with a sex delinquency.

1. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Probation Manual, published by the Massachusetts State Board of Probation, Court House, Boston, Mass., 1934 ed., p. 1283, Ch. p. CIVIL, Sec. 33.

According to Table V, none of the other offenses committed by delinquent girls of Roxbury seem outstanding; the number of those charged with drunkenness and larceny appear to be in the minority. It is significant to note, however, that while in the other three years cited, the number of runaway girls was one or at most two, in 1943 there were eight runaways reported.

All of these figures on the subject of delinquent girls refer to official cases, with a record for each case. But there are at least 200 cases of delinquency among girls in Roxbury that are handled by the Probation Officer on an unofficial basis.

The Probation Officer, always a woman in case of girls, tries to advise the parents and give them guidance as well as the child so that if possible the latter shall not have to appear in court. In many cases, the Probation Officer refers the child to another agency for more specific attention.

The disposition of cases involving these offenses varies necessarily, and depends upon the nature of the individual case, as well as the background and history of the case.

In this connection it might prove interesting to tabulate the types of sentences which are imposed upon delinquent girls by the Roxbury Juvenile Court in order to see their relationship to the offenses committed. The following

According to Table V, none of the other offenses committed by delinquent girls of Kentucky seem outstanding; the number of those charged with drunkenness and larceny appear to be in the minority. It is significant to note, however, that while in the other three years cited, the number of runaway girls was one or at most two, in 1923 there were eight runaways reported.

All of these figures on the subject of delinquent girls refer to official cases, with a record for each case. But there are at least 200 cases of delinquency among girls in Kentucky that are handled by the Probation Officer on an unofficial basis.

The Probation Officer, always a woman in case of girls, tries to advise the parents and give them guidance as well as the child so that it transmits the latter shall not have to appear in court. In such cases, the Probation Officer refers the child to another agency for some specific attention. The disposition in cases involving these offenses varies necessarily, and depends upon the nature of the individual case, as well as the background and history of the case.

In this connection it might prove interesting to tabulate the types of sentences which are imposed upon delinquent girls by the Kentucky Juvenile Court in order to see their relationship to the offenses committed. The following

Table will serve to illustrate this point:

TABLE VI

SENTENCES IMPOSED UPON GIRLS BROUGHT BEFORE
ROXBURY JUVENILE COURT, 1936, 1939, 1942, 1943.

Sentence pronounced	No. of girls in:			
	1936	1939	1942	1943
Adjudged delinquent			14	17
Appeal from adjudication		1	1	
Case dismissed	6	3	1	2
Case discharged		2		
Case placed on file	2	7	9	23
Committed, B.P.H.			1	
Committed, Division of Child Guardianship	3	6	1	4
Committed to Lancaster Industrial School	19	10	17	18
Placed on Probation	1	7	3	5
Returned without service with consent of court	2			

Figures obtained from Roxbury Juvenile Court Dockets.

It may readily be seen that the greatest number of girls brought before the court are sentenced to Lancaster Industrial School for girls. At this school, the girls are taught the value of discipline since the authorities there make a point of teaching delinquent girls how to adjust to

Table will serve to illustrate this point:

TABLE VI

SENTENCES IMPRISONED GIRLS PROVEYED BY
RESEARCH DIVISION COURT, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937

Sentence Imprisoned	No. of girls in:		
	1933	1934	1935
Admitted to institution	1	1	1
Appeal from institution	1	1	1
Care dismissed	1	1	1
Care discharged	1	1	1
Care placed on file	1	1	1
Committed, I. P. H.	1	1	1
Committed, Institution of Child Welfare	1	1	1
Committed to Lancaster Industrial School	1	1	1
Placed on probation	1	1	1
Returned without service with consent of court	1	1	1

When assigned to the research division Court records.

It may readily be seen that the research number of girls brought before the court are sentenced to Lancaster Industrial School for girls. At this school, the girls are taught the value of discipline and the authorities there make a point of teaching delinquent girls how to adjust to

normal social life and in other ways shows them how necessary it is to their lives to acquire social education of a helpful sort. Such methods of teaching have been outlined by law for these schools, as may be seen by the following excerpt from

..... the act establishing the school specified that it be 'for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed and vicious girls.' ¹

By the figures shown in Table VI, it also may be seen that not many girls are committed to the Division of Child Guardianship, or to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. For the greater part, the type of sentence imposed - provided the girls are not sent to the Lancaster Industrial School - is left to the discretion of the Probation Officer. During the period that the Probation Officer has the case in hand, moreover, she tries to give constructive treatment to the girls put into her care and she plans with them the activities in which they will be engaged. In other words, the Probation Officer does case work whenever possible with the delinquent child although, many times, she already is heavily burdened with her own case-load.

1 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Act of 1855, Ch.CXLXXII, Sec. 1, "Juvenile Delinquency in Massachusetts as a Public Responsibility," Mass. Child Council, Boston, 1939.

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these schools, as may be seen by the following excerpt from

..... the act establishing the school specified
that it be "for the instruction, employment and
rehabilitation of ex-convicts, delinquents, evil-doers
and vicious girls."

By the figures given in Table VI, it also appears
that not many girls are admitted to the Division of
Child Sanitation, or to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.
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CHAPTER III

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS RELATING TO PROBLEMS OF GIRLS

It was found that there was a consensus of opinion among the workers contacted when seeking material for this study to the fact that a general restlessness and lack of interest in school work existed among girls between the ages of seven to 17. The majority of girls who proved to be problems to social agencies were between the ages of 12-16. At such age the tendency on the part of girls of these ages, is to talk about easy jobs to be obtained on which they would realize enormous amounts of money. As a rule they feel quite uncertain about the future with regard to themselves; their whole desire seems to be to get as much pleasure as possible out of the present for, as one said to a worker "who knows what the future will hold."

A number of such girls have been placed in positions hitherto filled by more adult people, and have been given, as a consequence, increased responsibilities to carry, at the same time that they are prevented from leading a normal adult life socially; while less value is placed on education and the spiritual things of life, with much more emphasis on material things by the girls.

All of this causes the girls to have a sense of liberty that results in carefree attitudes of thought. One

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things by the girls.

All of this causes the girls to have a sense of

liberty that results in careless attitudes of thought. One

of the workers interviewed designated this attitude as "the spirit of the age," that these girls should be interested only in pleasure, with an increased tendency shown to take as much as they could get and give nothing, or as little as possible, in return.

Workers complained to the writer of the singular lack of discipline among girls. They explain this by saying that the girls gained a sense of economic freedom before they had matured sufficiently to have acquired enough stability to guide them in the use of such freedom. This has resulted in their having a false idea of their own importance and power as individuals. This wrong standard, this false sense of values, in turn has resulted in a display of social arrogance as the girls tend more and more to ape the unsocial habits of the idlers with whom they are brought into contact. Feelings, generated by the fear of uncertainty with regard to the future they will have to face, perchance, are generated and persist with greater force, urges them to take the pleasures which are at hand while yet there is time, pleasures of any sort which they can buy, steal or otherwise avail themselves of, with the least amount of energy expended, tend to heighten their disregard of the law and to motivate their conduct.

But also, inevitably, it is considered, the loss to the armed services of the boy friends, familiar to these girls, together with the glamorous appeal of men in uniform,

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Not only, incidentally, it is considered, but also the armed services of the boy friends, familiar to these girls, together with the general aspect of men in uniform, as individuals. This wrong standard, this false sense of values, in turn has resulted in a display of social extravagance as the girls want more and more to be the material basis of the life with whom they are brought into contact. Feeling, generated by the lack of modesty with regard to the future, they will have to face, perhaps, are contacted and perhaps with greater force, urges them to take the pleasures which are at hand while yet there is time, pleasure of any sort which they can get, real or imaginary, avail themselves of, with the least amount of energy expended, and to neglect their disregard of the law and to neglect their conduct.

and the concentration of the members of their immediate family upon war work of all sorts - taking parents away from home and cutting down all sense of discipline, order and even of safety, have had a serious effect upon adolescent girls, in many cases definitely breaking down their morale and causing them to desert what morals they had established up to that age; while, in the case of the older girls, with the home more or less broken up and all their boy friends swept into the army, navy or air force, there is being developed a sense of anxiety regarding any future social life and possible marriage, until, as some one has said:

The strain imposed upon the female population by the absence of their male companions has resulted in prostitution and venereal disease. ¹

Family:

Many of the social workers claim that the dominant problems to be found, and wrestled with, in the families represented in the clientele of each, are best covered in the following list: drunkenness, marital difficulties, divorce, separations, desertion, and non-support. Of the three family agencies interviewed by the writer, the workers considered that drunkenness and immature behavior on the part of the parents of girls had been of definite hindrance to their children, both boys and girls. Also, as a result of poor

¹ Miller, Emanuel; The Neurosis in War (N.Y.: The Mac-millan Company, 1940), p. 2

and the concentration of the members of their immediate family upon war work of all sorts - taking persons away from home and cutting down all means of discipline, order and even of safety, have had a serious effect upon adolescent girls, in many cases definitely breaking down their morals and causing them to desert what morals they had established up to that age; while, in the case of the older girls, with the home more or less broken up and all their boy friends swept into the army, navy or air force, there is being developed a sense of anxiety regarding any future social life and possible marriage, until, as some one has said:

The strain imposed upon the family population by the absence of their girls compounds the resulting in prostitution and venereal disease.

Summary:

Many of the social workers claim that the dominant problems to be found, and wrestled with, in the families referred in the clientele at each, are best covered in the following list: drunkenness, marital difficulties, divorce, separations, desertion, and non-support. Of the same family agencies interviewed by the writer, the workers considered that drunkenness and tentative behavior on the part of the parents of girls had been of definite hindrance to their children, both boys and girls. Also, as a result of poor

marital adjustment there was a lack of family unity and, discrimination against children, with a corresponding lack of expressed affection,- all of which made for a sense of insecurity and lack of stability in the home because of the failure on the part of parents to exercise social control as a protection for their children.

Some of the workers made the point that the war is providing an excuse for what is falsely so-called "honorable desertion" on the part of a parent, a married man with children, who fails to get along with his wife because of incompatibility or other cause, enabling him to enlist and "get away from it all;" even as a woman, who is not contented with her husband, yet would hesitate to report his conduct to the court through a sense of loyalty to marital ties, many times informs the Draft Board that the husband is cruel, or abusive, or fails to support her so that she receives no benefit from living with him, so that the army does not hesitate to draft that husband into the army, or navy - as the case may be.

The consensus of opinion among social workers with regard to the effect of economic conditions upon family life was that money is an integral part of the whole way of life, and therefore directly affects those problems related to life. As a result of increased employment, many people were getting a chance to pay back money they had had to borrow, or to pay up old debts,- a condition especially true of colored people

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The consensus of opinion among social workers with regard to the effect of economic conditions upon family life was that money is an integral part of the whole way of life, and therefore directly affects those problems related to life. As a result of increased unemployment, many people were getting a chance to pay back money they had had to borrow, or to pay up old debts, - especially in the case of colored people.

of Roxbury. All seemed to be living more comfortably than in the past with increased feelings of social prestige and financial power. A majority of the workers, however, felt that many people, as a result of their newly-established financial condition were making an unwise use of money, and tended to expend it on commercial forms of recreation. It also was the belief of some workers interviewed, that some families previously living on relief and on low incomes, or both, had no desire to earn larger incomes if it called for a drain upon their physical strength,-some reporting to the workers that when they worked all week and then were called upon to do over-time besides, they got sick. Actually, therefore, some of these people still are on relief for the foregoing reason,-those whose earned incomes are so small that they do not cover the cost of living. Part of this reluctance, it is believed by the workers, to go into war work - even though they would there earn good pay - is due to the fact that they have developed, while on relief, routine habits, a pattern of dependency, so to speak, that they find difficult to shake off.

Recreational Centers:

Group workers were of the opinion, too, that parents tend more and more to expect their children to gain most of their training along social lines, and especially along disciplinary lines, at the settlement houses during this emergency war period, and show a tendency to shift their

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Recreational Centers:

Young workers were of the opinion, too, that because food was and more to expect than children to gain out of their training about social life, and especially about disciplinary lines, at the settlement houses during this emergency war period, and show a tendency to shift their

parental responsibilities off their own shoulders onto those of recreational center heads.

On the part of the recreational centers, the settlement house heads, and other workers, especially the social workers connected with social welfare agencies, it is possible to supervise the children to some extent outside of the home so that they may react more normally at home to social life. In the recreational centers, for example, it is the direct responsibility of the worker to see that everyone has a good time, which means that there must be co-operation, consideration for others, and unity of purpose; while, on the part of workers from the different agencies, they can do a great deal toward correction of the lack of discipline at home, by developing in each individual child a necessary interest in community life, a need of co-operation, due respect for its teachers and parents, and others, a proper regard for the property of others. The result of the interest shown by such workers in the individual child helps to subdue his feelings of restlessness, teaches him to be less careless, and to overcome his habits of shiftlessness,- the general characteristics noted by group work agencies in the children who come under their jurisdiction. But these workers also find that the group of girls between the ages of 12-14, fully expect to be allowed to carry on the activities participated in by the older girls and resent any action on the part of the worker to keep them from

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carry on the activities permitted in by the other girls and
prevent any action on the part of the worker to keep them from

doing so.

Girls who become known to the court generally are those who consistently stay away from group work agencies, even as they wait until their consequent troubles are over before they get in touch with the workers, it has been found. This is because, as a rule, delinquent girls tend to be anti-social and have no interest in joining available group activities, even while they are the very ones who should be benefitting from supervised recreational activities.

Church:

Religious workers informed the writer that there is a definite tendency on the part of girls between the ages of seven and 17 to avoid the influences of religion upon their lives lest it exercise too much restraint upon their lives and require of them sacrifice, since 'teen age girls are interested primarily in the attempt to satisfy their own desires and seem to appreciate only things of a material nature. Also, as a rule, delinquent girls are found to have lost faith, the worthwhileness of life. If it were not so, they believe, girls would avoid being immoral since the teachings of religion is "that their bodies are sacred and to abuse their bodies is a sin against God." Thus girls who tend to be delinquent are so because they have lost faith and find it easy to commit crimes.

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School:

School visitors report that girls are losing interest in school work and are more and more eager to get jobs. As a result, greater truancy is prevalent. Chronic absence from school, however, does not necessarily mean that a girl is not interested in being educated but rather that she is maladjusted socially. It should be remembered that the majority of these girls come from homes where the standards of life are low and living conditions are poor, and where, in some form or other, there is neglect of the children found. Unfortunately, the truant often becomes a serious offender against the law, since she throws herself into a life of overstimulation with tempting opportunities offered to her of economic gain, and thus she becomes a delinquent and begins a life of crime. In Roxbury, especially, the writer has found through personal observation and observations of other workers in agencies, the child can spend many hours unsupervised in an extremely unsatisfactory environment.

All the agencies visited by the writer show themselves willing to work with the Court, and to co-operate fully, whenever the assistance of their organization is required by the Probation Officer, or officers. The Roxbury Juvenile Court, especially, makes wide use of every resource in Roxbury that would help girls to become adjusted socially and would aid in preventing further delinquencies. Unfortunately, however, as

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All the agencies visited by the writer show them-

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the Probation Officer, or otherwise. The Roxbury Juvenile Court,

especially, makes wide use of every resource in Roxbury that

would help girls to become adjusted socially and would aid in

preventing further delinquencies. Unfortunately, however, as

reported, there are very few delinquent girls desirous of help from such sources; they do not want the help, and therefore keep out of the way of the agency seeking them. The workers are encouraged by their agencies, however, to do their best to find these girls who are delinquent, to do case work with them, and to absorb their interests and activities into constructive channels.

As a rule, the writer found, religious workers, family, and group work agencies rarely take the initiative in referring girls to court, if they know that the girls within their agency have committed acts or have behaved in such manner which, if brought to the attention of the court, might cause them to be termed delinquent. In some cases, the workers, however, advise the parents of the girls to bring them into court so that these parents will learn that the Juvenile Court officials are a friendly, judiciary and advisory body not only willing but able to guide and direct girls into right paths of living. Still other workers, it was found, look upon the court as a punishing element so that, even if they are unable to help the girls themselves,--girls who may be a menace to the community, they refuse to refer them to the court because they feel that court record might prove to be a stigma to a girl. Instead, they refer the girls in question to other agencies in the hope that they will obtain help without calling in the authority of the court, and so that it will not be necessary.

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From an evaluation of the foregoing paragraphs, it would seem as if the work done by the various private and public agencies' social workers in Roxbury, as well as that of the Roxbury Juvenile Court should be interpreted more fully to the laymen so that their influence will become a factor in inducing girls to accept help with their problems more readily.

From an evaluation of the foregoing paragraphs, it

would seem as if the work done by the various private and
public agencies, social workers in Bombay, as well as that
of the Bombay Juvenile Court should be intensified more
fully to the extent so that their influence will become a
factor in inducing girls to accept help with their problems
more readily.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICTS

Roxbury, more than any other district of Boston, has varied types of localities and is populated with different kinds of races, each with his own form of religion. In Roxbury may be found poor homes, mediocre dwelling-places and wealthy peoples' residences, in which live Italians, Irish, French, Canadian and Jewish peoples, whose racial background may be noted by any casual observer who walks through any of the streets in Roxbury.

The total population of Roxbury is 107,002 as compared with Boston the population of which is 770,816. The district covers an area of over 50 square rods, and is contained within the following boundaries, according to figures on file at the State House, Boston: intersection of Massachusetts Avenue with Charles River thence by said Massachusetts Avenue the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Camden Street, Washington Street, East Lenox Street, Fellows Street, Northampton Street and Albany Street, thence by Massachusetts Avenue to Roxbury Court, East Brookline Street, extending to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Willow Court, Boston Street, Columbia Road, Quincy Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Worthington Street, Dimock Street, Armory Street, Perkins Street, Centre Chestnut Street,

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT

Roxbury, more than any other district of Boston, has varied types of localities and is populated with different kinds of races, each with his own form of religion. In Roxbury may be found poor homes, middle-class dwellings and wealthy people, Catholics, in which live Italians, Irish, French, Canadian and Jewish people, whose racial background may be noted by any casual observer who walks through any of the streets in Roxbury.

The total population of Roxbury is 107,908 as com-

pared with Boston the population of which is 770,816. The

district covers an area of over 80 square rods, and is com-

prised within the following boundaries, according to figures

on file at the State House, Boston: Intersection of Mass-

achusetts Avenue with Market Street, running to New Haven and

Avenue, the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and

Hartford Railroad, Garden Street, Washington Street, East

Lexington Street, Northampton Street and Albany

Street, thence by Massachusetts Avenue to Roxbury Court, East

Brookline Street, extending to New York, New Haven and Har-

ford Railroad, Willow Court, Boston Street, Columbia Road,

Quincy Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Washington Street, Union

Street, Army Street, Franklin Street, Centre Street, East

the lines of Boston and Brookline, Ashby Street, and the Charles River to point of beginning.

Areas:

According to the figures of the U. S. Census Population, the district of Roxbury has been divided into census tracts, to be shown in the following table which indicates the street boundaries, and enabled the writer to gain a better understanding of 'the lay of the land' in Roxbury, various areas of which are referred to later in the study.

TABLE VII

SHOWING THE STREET BOUNDARIES OF CENSUS
TRACTS IN THE DISTRICT OF ROXBURY

Tract	Street Boundaries
Q1	South By - N.Y., N.H., and Hartford R.R.
Q2	Norfolk Ave., Yeoman, Albany, Mass. Ave., Northampton, Harrison Ave., E. Lenox, Fellows, Sheridan Sq., Dudley, Warren and Washington.
Q3	Fairland, Moreland, Warren, Dudley, Dearborn, Albany, Yeoman, Hampden, Dudley, Vine, Mt. Pleasant Ave.
Q4	Norfolk Ave., Magazine, George, Langdon, Dennis, Huckins, Blue Hill Ave., Moreland, Fairland, Mt. Pleasant Ave., Vine, Dudley and Hampton.
R1	Camden, Washington, Vernon, Auburn, Ruggles, Westminster, Windsor, Warwick.
R2	Windsor, Westminster, Ruggles, Auburn, Vernon, Washington, Warren, Dudley, Washington, Bartlett, John Eliot Square, Linden Park, Cabot.

the lines of Boston and Brookline, Ashby Street, and the
Charles River to point of beginning.

Area:

According to the figures of the U. S. Census Bureau -
tion, the district of Roxbury has been divided into census
tracts, to be shown in the following table which indicates
the street boundaries, and enabled the writer to gain a better
understanding of 'the lay of the land' in Roxbury, various
areas of which are referred to later in the study.

TABLE VII

SHOWING THE STREET BOUNDARIES OF CENSUS
TRACTS IN THE DISTRICT OF ROXBURY

Tract	Street Boundaries
1	South St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
2	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
3	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
4	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
5	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
6	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
7	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
8	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
9	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
10	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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16	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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36	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
37	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
38	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
39	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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42	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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76	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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78	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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82	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
83	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
84	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
85	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
86	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
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96	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
97	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
98	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
99	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.
100	Marlboro St. - W. St., N. St., and Marlboro St. N.E.

TABLE VII
(continued)

R ₃	Camden,Tremont,Hammond,Warwick,Windsor,Cabot,Linden Park,Tremont,Prentiss, N.Y.,N.H. & Hartford R. R.
S ₂	St. Alphonsus,Ward,Parker, Prov. Div. of N.Y.,N.H., Hartford R.R.,Prentiss,Tremont,Linden Park, Elmwood,Dunlow,Columbus Avenue.
S ₃	Tremont,Columbus Ave., Dunlow,Elmwood,Linden Park, John Eliot Square,Highland,Marcell,Centre, New Heath, Parker.
S ₄	Huntington Ave.,Parker Hill Ave.,Iroquois,Calumet, Heath,Lawn,Hayden,Crawford,Floyd,S.Huntington Ave., Castleton,Jamaicaway,Willow Pond Road, town line of Brookline.
S ₅	Longwood Ave., Huntington Ave., Calumet,Sachem,Hillside, Parker,Parker Hill Ave.,Iroquois,Darling,Muddy River.
S ₆	Conant,St.Alphonsus,Tremont,Hillside,Sachem,Calumet, Huntington Ave.
U ₁	Moreland, Blue Hill Ave., Quincy, Warren.
U ₂	Dale,Regent,Warren,Bower,Walnut Ave.,Bainbridge.
U ₃	John Eliot Square,Bartlett,Washington,Dudley,Warren, Regent,Hulbert,Washington,Cedar,Highland.
U ₄	Cedar,Washington,Hulbert,Regent,Dale,Bainbridge, Walnut Ave.,Westminster Ave.,Washington,Marcell, Highland.
U ₅	Bower,Warren,Townsend,Humboldt Ave.,Seaver,Walnut Ave.
U _{6-R}	Humboldt Ave.,Crawford,Warren,Blue Hill Ave.,Seaver.
V ₁	New Heath,Centre,Marcell,Washington,Westminster Ave., Walnut Ave.,School,Washington,Atkinson Lawn,Heath, New Heath, Prov. Division of the N.Y.,N.H., and Hartford R.R.
V ₂	Creighton,Bynner,Day,Heath,Hayden.

Table VIII is designed to show at a glance the census tracts in the district of Roxbury from which the majority of delinquent girls come. This is indicated as follows:

TABLE VII
(continued)

85	Camden, Tremont, Hammond, Warwick, Windsor, Cedar, Linden Park, Tremont, Trenton, N.Y., N.Y., A. Hartford N. Y.
86	St. Albans, West, Parker, Prov. Div. of N.Y., W.H. Hartford R.R., Trenton, Linden Park, Kilwood, Dunlow, Columbus Avenue.
87	Tremont, Columbus Ave., Dunlow, Kilwood, Linden Park, John Hill Square, Highland, Macell, Centre, New West, Parker.
88	Huntington Ave., Parker Hill Ave., Prospect, Calumet, West, Law, Hyatt, Crawford, Floyd, S. Huntington Ave., Caldwell, Janssen, Willow Pond Road, Town line of Brookline.
89	Longwood Ave., Huntington Ave., Calumet, Sachem, Hillside, Parker, Parker Hill Ave., Prospect, Darling, Noddy River.
90	Camden, St. Albans, Tremont, Hillside, Sachem, Calumet, Huntington Ave.
91	Worland, Pine Hill Ave., Quinby, Warren.
92	Dale, Regent, Warren, Power, Walnut Ave., Belmont.
93	John Hill Square, West, West, West, West, West, West, Regent, Walnut, Washington, Cedar, Highland.
94	Cedar, Washington, Belmont, Regent, Pine, Belmont, Walnut Ave., West, West, West, West, West, West, Highland.
95	Power, Warren, Townsend, Belmont Ave., Beaver, Walnut Ave.
96	Burkholder Ave., Crawford, Warren, Pine Hill Ave., Beaver.
97	New West, West, West, West, West, West, West, West, Walnut Ave., School, Washington, Kilwood, West, New West, Prov. Division of the N.Y., N.Y., and Hartford R.R.
98	Craigton, Summer, Day, West, Noddy.

Table VII is designed to show the names of the
and tracts in the district of Newbury from which the majority
of delinquent rents come. This is indicated as follows:

TABLE VIII

JUVENILE DELINQUENT GIRLS BY TRACT RESIDENCE, IN ROXBURY, 1936 - 1942 *

Tract	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Total Girls
Q1	0	1	3	3	0	0	1	8
Q2	3	5	2	5	2	1	1	19
Q3	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	8
Q4	4	0	0	2	2	1	4	14
R1	8	13	4	5	8	6	15	59
R2	1	3	9	3	6	3	6	31
R3	0	4	8	1	3	4	3	23
S2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	6
S3	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	10
S4	0	1	0	0	5	2	5	13
S5	1	2	1	0	3	1	1	9
S6	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
U1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	14
U2	2	2	1	4	0	0	5	14
U3	2	4	5	2	5	4	4	26
U4	1	2	4	3	1	2	4	17
U5	0	3	5	2	1	2	7	20
U6A	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	9
U6B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V1	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	10
V2	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	15
Total Girls	33	53	57	36	43	36	72	330

* Source: Massachusetts Board of Probation, Census Tract Residence
Schedule of Juveniles in Boston.

A study of Table VIII seems to indicate that the census tracts, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and U_3 have the highest percentage of delinquent girls during the years which are embraced in this study. As may be seen by Table VII, census tracts R_1 and R_3 are in the outer part of the South End. A large number of delinquent girls are shown as coming from that area. In R_1 (as indicated by the table) 59 girls are reported. Census tracts R_2 and U_3 are near to each other: this is the section south of Dudley Street going toward Eggleston Square; this area reports 57 delinquency girls, -with 26 in the U_3 census tract. Census tract U_6-B , it may be seen by the table, apparently has had no delinquent girls between the years 1936-1942, - a tract which covers the area around Warren Street, Humboldt Ave., and Grove Hall.

When interviewed, the different workers told the writer that it was their belief that delinquent girls might easily be found in any street in Roxbury. Their opinions with regard to potential delinquent areas are given as follows: Ruggles Street, near localities where dances are held for the service men, with tract R_2 ; in Vernon, Camden and Washington Streets, in tract R_3 ; in Hammond and Tremont, in tract R_3 ; and in Bartlett, Washington and Dudley Streets, in tract U_3 . It is interesting to note from the table that the areas which were mentioned as potential delinquent census tracts do have the largest number of delinquent girls, -even though the

A study of Table VII seems to indicate that the census tracts, R₁, R₂, R₃ and U₁ have the highest percentages of delinquent girls during the years which are embraced in this study. As may be seen by Table VII, census tracts R₁ and R₂ are in the outer part of the Census Area. A large number of delinquent girls are shown as coming from that area. In R₁ (as indicated by the table) 52 girls are reported. Census tracts R₂ and U₁ are next to each other; this is the section north of Valley Street going toward eastern downtown. This area reports 37 delinquency girls, with 28 in the U₁ census tract. Census tract U₂, it may be seen by the table, apparently has had no delinquent girls between the years 1935-1942, - a tract which covers the area around Western Street, Humboldt Ave., and Grove Hall.

When interviewed, the different workers told the writer that it was their belief that delinquent girls might easily be found in any tract in Roxbury. Their opinions with regard to potential delinquent areas are given as follows:

Reginald Brown, most localities where delinquency is held for the service men, with tracts R₁, in Vernon, Camden and Westington Streets, in tract R₂; in Hammond and Tremont, in tract R₃; and in Parkside, Westington and Indian Streets, in tract U₁.

It is interesting to note from the table that the areas which were mentioned as potential delinquent census tracts to have the largest number of delinquent girls, even though the

workers quoted had not had access to statistics on the subject. The various workers with whom the writer talked gave it as an opinion that such census tracts would be potential delinquency areas because of their physical aspects, such as shabby and deteriorated homes, many vacant and unkempt lots, disorganized areas, the tendency of people of lowest status, physically, morally and spiritually, to live there, and because there the community functions least efficiently as an agency of social control.

By Table IX it will be possible to determine something of the nature of the economic status of the people who live in these congested census tracts of Roxbury:

Source: Census tracts - U. S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census, April 24, 1940.
Sixteenth Census of U. S. Census Bureau -
How in Census of Social Agencies.

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workers drafted had not had access to statistics on the subject. The various workers with whom the writer talked gave it as an opinion that such census results would be potentially delinquency areas because of their physical aspects, such as slenderness and deteriorated homes, many vacant and unkempt lots, disorganized areas, the tendency of people of lower status, physically, morally and spiritually, to live there, and because there the community functions least efficiently as an agency of social control.

By Table II it will be possible to determine something of the nature of the economic status of the people who live in these congested census tracts of Bombay:

DENSITY RATES - TABLE IX

MEDIAN RENTALS BY CENSUS TRACTS OF ROXBURY IN 1940 *

Tracts	Density Rate (per acre)	Median Rentals
Q1	206.9	\$16.38
Q2	286.8	16.32
Q3	133.3	24.33
Q4	169.8	21.55
R1	269.7	18.66
R2	216.2	19.31
R3	314.	19.08
S2	290.5	17.97
S3	150.5	19.08
S4	180.9	26.50
S5	183.2	33.72
S6	193.5	25.14
U1	110.4	27.25
U2	140.2	24.20
U3	120.6	23.89
U4	106.1	23.19
U5	130.6	34.18
U6-A	96.8	38.58
U6-B	122.4	49.92
V1	115.5	27.54
V2	157.3	19.73

* Source: Median rentals - U. S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census Work, April 24, 1940,
Sixteenth Census of U. S. Density Rates -
Boston Council of Social Agencies.

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NETTAW FERTILISERS BY CEMENTS, TONNAGE OF FERTILISER IN 1940 *
DENSITY RATES - TABLE IX

Tractor	Density Rate (per acre)	Median Fertiliser
41	208.2	210.78
42	208.4	16.38
43	153.3	24.33
44	193.8	21.58
45	209.7	18.68
46	218.8	19.51
47	214.	19.08
48	200.8	17.97
49	150.8	19.08
50	180.8	28.50
51	183.3	22.73
52	193.8	22.18
53	113.4	27.88
54	140.8	24.10
55	150.8	23.88
56	108.1	24.12
57	150.8	24.12
58	28.8	28.88
59	183.4	40.88
60	113.8	27.34
61	187.3	19.73

* Sources: Median Fertiliser - U. S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census, April 24, 1940;
Sixteenth Census of U. S. Fertiliser Rates -
National Council on Social Statistics.

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As compared with Boston, where the density rate of population, in 1940, was 94.5 per cent per acre and the median rental was \$28.41, in Roxbury, in the same year, the density rate of population was 147.9 per cent per acre while the median rental was \$24.22. Thus it may be seen that the density rate of Roxbury is higher than that of total Boston while its median rental rate is definitely lower, all of which indicates that the physical aspects of Roxbury are poorer than are those of Boston. In 1937, in Roxbury, at least 61.2 per cent of the population were receiving relief with only 38.8 per cent absorbed into private industries. These figures are much higher, for instance, than those of South Boston in that year, where 44.3 per cent were on relief with 55.77 per cent in industry. With the increase of employment as a result of the Second World War, there undoubtedly has been a change effected in the figures.

By Table IX it may be seen that where there is a high density rate there also is a low rental, while in those census tracts where there is a low density rate of population the rentals are high. It is possible to reason from these figures given that in areas that are congested and overcrowded, the housing conditions are likely to be poor, which accounts for the low rental rates; and that the people who are content to live in such surroundings have correspondingly low standards and earn very little. In census tracts R₁ and R₂, - the areas

As compared with Boston, where the density rate of

population, in 1940, was 94.5 per cent per acre and the median

rental was \$23.41, in Roxbury, in the same year, the density

rate of population was 117.8 per cent per acre while the

median rental was \$24.33. Thus it may be seen that the den-

sity rate of Roxbury is higher than that of total Boston while

its median rental rate is definitely lower, all of which indi-

cates that the physical aspects of Roxbury are poorer than are

those of Boston. In 1937, in Roxbury, at least 61.3 per cent

of the population were receiving relief with only 39.8 per

cent absorbed into private industries. These figures are much

higher, for instance, than those of South Boston in that year,

where 44.3 per cent were on relief with 55.7 per cent in

industry. With the increase of employment as a result of the

Second World War, there undoubtedly has been a change effected

in the figures.

By Table IX it may be seen that where there is a high

density rate there also is a low rental, while in those census

tracts where there is a low density rate of population the

rentals are high. It is possible to reason from these figures

given that in areas that are congested and overcrowded, the

housing conditions are likely to be poor, which accounts for

the low rental rates; and that the people who are crowded to

live in such surroundings have correspondingly low standards

and earn very little. In census tracts R1 and R2 - the areas

in which are found the largest number of delinquent girls, the density rate of population is almost twice that of Roxbury while the areas are highly congested, and the median rental much less than the median rental of Roxbury. But we find that census tracts, R₃ and U₃ have different density rates and median rentals, even though they have about the same number of delinquents. Tract R₃, it is seen by the table, has the largest density rate in Roxbury, namely, 314., with next to the lowest median rental, namely, \$19.08. Tract U₃ has a density rate below that of Roxbury and a median rental less than 33¢ that of the median rental of Roxbury. This difference among the different census tracts may be due to the fact that U₃ has a housing project, and also that there are many breweries, factories, and vacant lots, within the area. There also are in that tract a great many taverns and stores where liquor is sold, the influence of said liquor probably accounting also for the large amount of delinquency to be found within that tract, as compared with census tract R₃.

Census tract U_{6-B} has a density rate below that of Roxbury with the highest median rental, an indication that the housing conditions are better there than in any other area so that, as a result, there were no delinquents reported from that area between the years 1936-1942. Tract U_{6-A} has the lowest density rate and next to the highest median rental. It may be seen from Table VIII that there were reported 10

in which are found the largest number of delinquents, while the density rate of population is almost twice that of Roxbury while the areas are highly congested, and the median rental much less than the median rental of Roxbury. The fact that census tracts B₂ and U₂ have different density rates and median rentals, even though they have about the same number of delinquents. Tract B₂, it is seen by the table, has the largest density rate in Roxbury, namely, 31.5, with next to the lowest median rental, namely, \$12.05. Tract U₂ has a density rate below that of Roxbury and a median rental less than 33% that of the median rental of Roxbury. This difference among the different census tracts may be due to the fact that U₂ has a housing project, and also that there are many breweries, factories, and vacant lots, within the area. There also are in that tract a great many taverns and stores where liquor is sold, the influence of said liquor probably accounting also for the large amount of delinquency to be found within that tract, as compared with census tract B₂. Census tract U₂ has a density rate less than that of Roxbury with the highest median rental, an indication that the housing conditions are better there than in any other area so that, as a result, there were no delinquents reported from that area between the years 1935-1945. Tract U₂ has the lowest density rate and next to the highest median rental. It may be seen from Table VIII that there were reported 10

delinquent girls between the years 1938-1940; from 1940-1942, tract U₆-A had no delinquent girls while the number in other years was negligible with the exception of 1939 when there were five delinquent girls reported,- a number that has influenced the total percentage of delinquent girls from that tract.

Of the 107,002 people living in Roxbury, 67,879 are native whites, 23,430 are foreign-born whites, 15,584 are Negro, and 109 others as compared with the total population of Boston with its 564,602 native-born, 180,864 foreign-born whites, 1,679 Negroes, and 1,671 unclassified. In order to be able to see how these figures have been broken up in relation to the census tracts, Table X has been drawn up, as follows:

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Boston, Virginia Census of U. S., April 29, 1940.

delinquent girls between the years 1933-1940; from 1940-1942, district U-4 had no delinquent girls while the number in other years was negligible with the exception of 1939 when there were five delinquent girls reported, - a number that has influenced the total percentage of delinquent girls from that district.

Of the 107,008 people living in Roxbury, 67,893 are native whites, 23,430 are foreign-born whites, 12,584 are Negro, and 109 others as compared with the total population of Boston with its 354,002 native-born, 180,884 foreign-born whites, 1,379 Negroes, and 1,071 unclassified. In order to be able to see how these figures have been broken up in relation to the census tracts, Table X has been drawn up, as follows:

TABLE X

POPULATION OF ROXBURY ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS *

Census Tracts	Population	Native born	Foreign born white	Negro	Others
<u>Roxbury Total</u>					
	107,002	67,879	23,430	15,584	109
Q1	1,767	1,385	352	30	- -
Q2	4,747	3,127	826	792	2
Q3	4,611	3,395	1,054	157	5
Q4	3,775	2,820	944	11	- -
R1	6,257	618	164	5,465	10
R2	4,057	2,003	619	1,422	13
R3	3,635	1,610	397	1,623	5
S2	1,191	917	238	36	- -
S3	5,448	4,007	1,221	219	1
S4	4,490	3,429	938	118	5
S5	7,414	5,685	1,702	17	10
S6	4,939	3,565	1,366	5	3
U1	6,357	4,488	1,534	332	3
U2	5,959	3,860	1,148	924	7
U3	4,705	3,615	977	94	19
U4	6,580	4,783	1,488	301	8
U5	8,860	3,292	2,034	3,523	11
U6-A	5,249	3,054	1,809	382	4
U6-B	7,248	3,879	2,340	29	- -
V1	4,569	3,372	1,105	92	- -
V2	5,164	3,975	1,174	12	3

Source: *U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census Work,
Sixteenth Census of U. S., April 24, 1940.

TABLE X
POPULATION OF ROXBURY ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS *

Census Tract	Population	Native born	Foreign born white	Negro	Others
Roxbury Total					
	107,008	87,879	55,430	15,566	109
61	1,787	1,788	883	80	-
62	4,747	3,187	888	798	8
63	4,811	3,398	1,084	157	8
64	3,778	3,880	944	11	-
65	6,387	618	184	5,468	10
66	4,087	3,003	612	1,483	13
67	3,538	1,810	377	1,833	8
68	1,181	917	338	8	-
69	6,448	4,007	1,821	819	1
70	4,480	3,483	988	118	8
71	7,414	5,885	1,508	17	10
72	4,889	3,883	1,388	8	8
73	6,887	4,488	1,834	388	8
74	6,889	5,880	1,148	984	7
75	4,708	3,818	877	94	10
76	6,880	4,783	1,888	801	8
77	8,880	6,888	3,084	8,883	11
78-A	8,889	7,884	1,808	888	4
78-B	7,848	7,878	3,380	88	-
79	4,887	3,878	1,188	88	-
80	8,184	8,078	1,174	18	8

Sixteenth Census of U. S., April 24, 1960.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census Work.

In census tracts R₁, R₂ and R₃, those areas having the highest number of delinquent girls also have the highest number of colored people, as may be seen in Table X. In that section of the district of Roxbury there is a very low number of native-born whites to be found. From a study of the table it might, therefore, be deduced that colored girls have greater barriers to a social adjustment to break down, more especially when it comes to securing work of any kind. This situation undoubtedly increases the amount of delinquency in this area. It also would seem to indicate that the cultural difference between the unlettered parents and their Negro children has a tendency to produce in the homes what might be termed "cultural conflicts." In other areas, ones in which there is a low native-born population and a high foreign-born population, mainly Italians and Jews, however, the delinquency number is surprisingly low as compared the foregoing figures. This possibly is due to the fact that the races mentioned have close family ties with parental authority exerted over the daughters in the home, but it also may be due to the fact that the Italians and the Jews brought with them from Europe a culture such as the Negroes do not as yet possess.

The majority of the workers interviewed freely admitted that Roxbury has a sufficient number of fine churches and good school systems, but that it lacks playgrounds having proper supervision. Some workers also consider that there is

in census tracts B1, B2 and B3, those areas having the highest number of colored people, as may be seen in Table X. In that section of the District of Columbia there is a very low number of native-born whites to be found. From a study of the results it might, therefore, be deduced that colored girls have greater or barriers to a social adjustment to break down, more especially when it comes to securing work of any kind. This situation undoubtedly increases the amount of delinquency in this area. It also would seem to indicate that the cultural differences between the white parents and their negro children has a tendency to produce in the home what might be termed "cultural conflicts." In other areas, ones in which there is a low native-born population and a high foreign-born population, mainly Italians and Jews, however, the delinquency number is surprisingly low as compared to the foregoing figures. This possibly is due to the fact that the races mentioned have close family ties with personal authority exerted over the youngsters in the home, but it also may be due to the fact that the Italians and the Jews brought with them from Europe a culture such as the negroes do not as yet possess. The majority of the workers interviewed freely admitted that Ramsey has a sufficient number of fine churches and good school systems, but that it lacks playgrounds having proper supervision. Some workers also consider that there is

a decided want of nursery schools, and of organized and supervised recreational centers, particularly for the girls between the ages of 12-14. Three-fourths of the workers interviewed agreed that Roxbury had sufficient, even over-abundant resources for the promotion of social work but that its staffs were poorly manned,- that it needed many more skilled workers able to carry on the work and to use efficiently the resources at its doors. Many of the workers were especially critical of the few recreational agencies there are on the ground that if they were to be more careful in their choice of leaders of group activities a much better preventive job could be done.

In 1942, in the area surrounding Dudley Street and Howard Ave., for example, there was found to be a distinct lack of recreational facilities. As a result of findings along these lines the Dennison House has opened up a center in that area to serve the needs of the census tract.

Resources:

A list of the resources serving Roxbury at present is given here:

a decided want of nursery schools, and of organized and supervised recreational centers, particularly for the girls between the ages of 12-14. Three-fourths of the workers interviewed agreed that Roxbury had sufficient, even over-abundant resources for the promotion of social work but that its staffs were poorly manned, - that it needed many more skilled workers able to carry on the work and to use efficiently the resources at its disposal. Many of the workers were especially critical of the few recreational agencies there are on the ground that if they were to be more careful in their choice of leaders and group activities a much better preventive job could be done. In 1942, in the area surrounding Valley Street and Howard Ave., for example, there was found to be a distinct lack of recreational facilities. As a result of findings along these lines the Harrison House has opened up a center to that area to serve the needs of the census tract.

Resources:

A list of the resources serving Roxbury at present

is given here:

HOSPITALS

Boston Psychopathic Hospital 74 Fernwood Road	N.E. Baptist Hospital 85 Parker Hill Avenue
Children's Hospital 300 Longwood Avenue	N.E. Deaconess Hospital 180 Pilgrim Road
Greater Boston Bikur Cholim Hospital 45 Townsend Street	N.E. Hospital Women & Children Dimock St. & Columbus Avenue
House of the Good Samaritan 25 Binney Street	Palmer Memorial Hospital 195 Pilgrim Road
Huntington Memorial Hospital 695 Longwood Avenue	Peter Bent Brigham Hospital 721 Huntington Avenue
Infants' Hospital 300 Longwood Avenue	Robert B. Brigham Hospital 125 Parker Hill Avenue
Massachusetts Women's Hospital 53 Parker Hill Avenue	Vincent Memorial Hospital 125 South Huntington Avenue

HEALTH AGENCIES

Asso. for Work of Mercy in Diocese of Massachusetts 244 Townsend Street	Pre-Natal Clinic 20 Whittier Street
Community Health Association 20 Whittier Street 82 Savin Street	Roxbury Health Unit 20 Whittier Street 82 Savin Street
Harvard Dental 188 Longwood Avenue	St. Luke's Convalescent Home 149 Roxbury Street
Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission 300 Longwood Avenue	Well-Babies' Clinic 20 Whittier Street

FAMILY SERVICE & RELIEF

Boston Overseers of Public Welfare 22 Whittier Street	Boston Urban League 20 Whittier Street
Catholic Charitable Bureau 20 Whittier Street	Roxbury Charitable Society Administered by Boston Provi- dent Society - 7 Water Street

HOSPITALS

Boston Psychopathic Hospital 74 Fenwood Road	W. M. Hospital Hospital 53 Parker Hill Avenue
Children's Hospital 300 Longwood Avenue	W. M. Hospital Hospital 180 Wilbur Road
Greater Boston Sick Children Hospital 55 Townsend Street	W. M. Hospital Women & Children Lincoln St. & Columbus Avenue
House of the Good Samaritan 33 Albany Street	Palmer Memorial Hospital 190 Wilbur Road
Huntington Memorial Hospital 625 Longwood Avenue	Park West Brigham Hospital 751 Huntington Avenue
Infants' Hospital 300 Longwood Avenue	Robert L. Brigham Hospital 180 Parker Hill Avenue
Massachusetts Women's Hospital 53 Parker Hill Avenue	Vincent Memorial Hospital 180 Huntington Avenue

HEALTH AGENCIES

Assoc. for Work of Mercy in District of Massachusetts 324 Townsend Street	Free-Mental Clinic 30 Wilbur Street
Community Health Association 30 Wilbur Street 324 Albany Street	Home for Aged 30 Wilbur Street 324 Albany Street
Harvard Dental 188 Longwood Avenue	St. Luke's Convalescent Home 147 Roxbury Street
Harvard Infirmary 300 Longwood Avenue	Self-Help Clinic 30 Wilbur Street

HEALTH SERVICE & NURSING

Boston Overseas of Public Welfare 32 Wilbur Street	Boston Water League 30 Wilbur Street
Catholic Charitable Bureau 30 Wilbur Street	Home for Aged 30 Wilbur Street Administered by Boston Prov- ent Society - 7 Water Street

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Family Welfare Society 24 Whittier Street 30 Moreland Street	Roxbury Ladies Aid and Fuel Soc. 532 Warren Street
Roxbury Jewish Welfare Center 82 Savin Street	St. Vincent de Paul Society (cont.) St. Francis de Sales Church St. Francis de Sales Street
Salvation Army Industrial Home 87 Vernon Street	St. Joseph's Church Circuit Street
St. Vincent de Paul Society <u>By Parishes</u>	St. Patrick's Church Dudley Street
Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) Tremont Street	St. Peter Clava Church Columbus Avenue

HOMES FOR AGED

Home for Aged Couples 2055 Columbus Avenue	Mount Pleasant Home 301 South Huntington Avenue
Home for Aged Women 201 South Huntington Avenue	Resthaven Corporation 120 Fisher Avenue
Little Sisters of the Poor 424 Dudley Street	Roxbury Home for Aged Women 5 Burton Avenue
Marinist Home 5 Mt. Pleasant Place	St. Monica's Home 125 Highland Street
Massachusetts Home for Women 65 Deaconess Road	Trinity Church Home for Aged 135 South Huntington Avenue

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Boston Nursery for Blind Babies 147 South Huntington Avenue	N.E. Home for Little Wanderers 161 South Huntington Avenue
Children's Rescue Mission Arnold Street	Nickerson Home for Children 125 Townsend Street
Guild of St. Elizabeth Day Nursery 27 Dudley Street	Nursery Training School of Boston 147 Ruggles Street
Horace Mann School for the Deaf Kearsarge Avenue	

Boxing Ladies Aid and
Fund Inc.
525 Warren Street

St. Vincent de Paul
Society (cont.)
St. Francis de Sales Church
St. Francis de Sales Street

St. Joseph's Church
Cliff Street

St. Patrick's Church
Dublin Street
St. Peter's Church
Columbus Avenue

Family Welfare Society
34 Whittier Street
30 Norland Street

Home for Aged
38 Gavin Street
Salvation Army Industrial Home
87 Vernon Street

St. Vincent de Paul Society
St. Francis

Our Lady of Perpetual Help
(Mission Church)
Tremont Street

HOME FOR AGED

Mount Pleasant Home
301 South Huntington Avenue

Massachusetts Corporation
120 Fisher Avenue

Boxing Home for Aged Women
5 Burton Avenue

St. Joseph's Home
135 Highland Street

Trinity Church Home for Aged
135 South Huntington Avenue

Home for Aged Couples
303 Columbus Avenue

Home for Aged Women
301 South Huntington Avenue

Little Sisters of the Poor
424 Dudley Street

Marist Home
5 Mt. Pleasant Place

Massachusetts Home for Women
35 Beacon Street

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

M. R. Home for Little
Boys and Girls
141 South Huntington Avenue

Worcester Home for Children
185 Townsend Street

Worcester Training School of
Boys
147 Dudley Street

Boston Nursery for Blind
Children
147 South Huntington Avenue

Children's Home Mission
Arnold Street

Girls of St. Elizabeth's
Nursery
37 Dudley Street

Horace Mann School for the Deaf
Kearney Avenue

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CHARACTER BUILDING AGENCIES & SETTLEMENTS

Dudley St. Baptist Community Club 139 Dudley Street	Roxbury Boys' Club 80 Dudley Street
Emmanuel House 11 Newcomb Street	Roxbury Neighborhood House 858 Albany Street
Norfolk House Center 14 Eliot Square	St. Mark Social Center 216 Townsend Street
Robert Gould Shaw House 11 Windsor Street	Probation Office Roxbury Court Roxbury Street
Y. M. H. A. of Boston 108 Seaver Street	Denison House 375 Dudley Street

ORGANIZATIONS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Boston Bible Training School Kenilworth Street	House of the Good Shepherd 841 Huntington Avenue
Boston Progressive Credit Union 1065 Tremont Street	Municipal Building Vine Street and Dudley St.
Hebrew Free Burial Association 2136 Washington Street	Roxbury Neighborhood Council at Norfolk House Eliot Square
Hebrew Free Loan Society 532 Warren Street	Swedish Home of Peace 169 Townsend Street
Hebrew Ladies Free Loan Assn. of Roxbury 646 Warren Street	

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY:

The ultimate aim of this study has been to ascertain, if possible the present conditions and problems of Roxbury as a residence area in order to be able to determine the way in which these affect juvenile delinquency among girls. Accordingly, conditions such as housing, economic status of parents, and types of localities which by their very nature would have a demoralizing effect upon girls have been considered. The areas of life, so-called, namely, of the family, school, recreational center and church, which present problems to girls, have been given due prominence in this study.

According to the figures obtained from the Roxbury Juvenile Court, which, as has been stated, has handled over 200 cases of juvenile delinquency on an unofficial basis during the last year and since 1942, it would appear that there is an increase of delinquency in growing girls. In this study it has been indicated that the causes for this increase are attributable primarily to the fact that so many mothers are doing war work and therefore are unable to give their children proper supervision, the other reasons for such delinquency being listed under the head of: glamorous appeal of the uniform of the men in service to growing girls; the fear of

being shut off, perhaps permanently, from social life because so many of their male companions have gone to the front; the increased opportunities for employment, the higher rates of pay than ever before, which, in turn, results in greater liberty for girls and more money to spend in commercialized recreation.

The writer has come to the conclusion that the number of neglected cases is on the increase and that whenever the number of neglected cases increase there also is an increase in the number of delinquent girls.

There appears to be an increase, too, in the number of cases of stubbornness and truancy reported,- nomenclature that by no means explains the exact nature of the offense on the part of the girl. It was found in consequence, as has been outlined in the study, that the disposition of the case had to be governed by a knowledge of the background and history of the individual under observation.

The study shows that delinquent girls in Roxbury as a rule are between the ages of 12-16,- an age in which the adolescent girl is preeminently concerned with the pleasures of life, such as personal and immediate pleasures and things of a materialistic nature. Moreover, such girls, when help is extended by workers from agencies, disdain aid, show no cooperation or willingness to respond to such offers of assistance.

It has been found that delinquent girls usually come from broken homes induced by separations, divorces, deaths, poor marital adjustment on the part of parents, drunkenness on the part of parents, or immature behavior.

As to effect of environment upon the delinquency of growing girls, it was found that wherever there was present at the same time a congested area with low rentals, there seemed to be a large percentage of delinquency among girls, and that their parents had taught them very little regarding good moral behavior or social control.

Where the growing girls failed to secure proper religious education, the writer seemed to find, they lacked any idea of social control or self-restraint, and found it easy to be delinquent; the consensus of opinion among religious workers, too, was to the effect that growing girls tended to avoid religious education so as to have less moral restraint imposed upon her; while recreational center leaders find that delinquent girls keep away from group activities and in other ways are unsocial; and school visitors have made the statement that among growing girls there is a great deal of truancy with a definite interest in earning easy money.

As has been stated in Chapter IV, the writer has found that certain census tracts have many more delinquent girls than others for reasons therein stated.

While Roxbury seems to have a sufficient number of

It has been found that delinquent girls usually come

from broken homes induced by separation, divorce, death,

poor marital adjustment on the part of parents, drunkenness

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Where the growing girls failed to receive proper

religious education, the writer seemed to find, they lacked

any idea of social control or self-restraint, and found it

easy to be delinquent; the consensus of opinion among religious

workers, too, was to the effect that growing girls tended to

avoid religious education so as to have less moral restraint

imposed upon them; while religious social center leaders find that

delinquent girls keep away from group activities and in other

ways are antisocial; and several visitors have made the statement

that among growing girls there is a great deal of idleness which

a definite interest in securing any money.

As has been stated in Chapter IV, the writer has

found that certain census tracts have many more delinquent

girls than others for reasons therein stated.

While Hoxworth seems to have a sufficient number of

health and welfare agencies to cover its needs, there seems to be a lack of properly supervised playgrounds.

In her opinion, juvenile delinquency is on the increase in Bombay.

The situation is partly due to the conditions brought about by the present war, which has caused a serious shortage of food, clothing, and shelter. The children are suffering from malnutrition and lack of proper care. The parents are unable to provide for their children's needs, and the children are forced to beg on the streets. The lack of proper supervision and care is a major factor in the increase in juvenile delinquency.

It is also due to the fact that the children are not given proper education and training. They are not taught the values of honesty, hard work, and respect for others. They are also not given the opportunity to play in a safe and supervised environment. This lack of proper education and training is another major factor in the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Finally, it is due to the fact that the children are not given proper attention and care from their families. Many children are neglected and abandoned by their parents. They are not given the love and support that they need to grow up into responsible citizens. This lack of proper attention and care is a third major factor in the increase in juvenile delinquency.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, the writer makes the statement that, in her opinion, juvenile delinquency is on the increase in Roxbury.

She attributes this situation partly to the conditions brought about by the present war, with the presence of men in glamorous uniforms, and the change in human values brought about because of so many of the boy friends of the growing girl have been called to the service so that, in a desire born of fear of what the future may hold, the girl tends to seek immediate satisfaction for her desires, as well as to the fact of fathers being in service and mothers engaged in war defense work so that there is a lack of parental discipline.

She also is of the opinion, based upon her findings while making this study, that overcrowded and congested areas with poor housing conditions and low rentals tend to have a demoralizing effect upon parents as well as children, especially upon the minds of growing girls.

Finally, she makes the statement that in her opinion, since the relationships developed in the home have a definite and far-reaching effect upon the well-being and future happiness of the child, if there are broken homes, a lack of parental control or discipline, and of religious teaching in the home, the child tends to be neglected and may become delinquent.

Recommendations:

1. More trained workers, and staff workers needed in Roxbury health and welfare agencies.
2. A case worker to each group work agency so that problem girls may receive the type of individualized attention which they need.
3. Religious organizations to sponsor youth movements in cooperation with social activities so that religion as such will become more attractive to the growing girl.
4. More recreational centres offering programs on child training and on human relationships, to parents.
5. Courses in social education and adjustment in schools so that the child may be better fitted to cope with world problems when she leaves the shelter of the home.
6. At least one more settlement house to be situated within the census tracts, R₁ and R₃--besides the Robert Gould Shaw House--so that group work done in that area will have a preventive value upon the girls who live in that area.
7. Community organizers to encourage people living in Roxbury in dense census tracts to move to other parts of the district where there is a smaller population, thus making possible better living conditions for their children.
8. A greater number of patrol people to watch over the areas which show high delinquency figures, quick at sighting potential delinquents so that corrective work may be done before it is too late.
9. Social agencies to make a wider use of the services of the Probation Worker, especially in seeking her advice in the case of the potential delinquent girl.
10. Necessary repairs made without delay, and alterations made as needed on the premises of families, with those which are beyond repair torn down and discarded.

APPROVED:

Richard H. Conant
Dean

APPENDIXSCHEDULEIntervieweeName of agency

1. What type of problems do girls between the ages of 7-17 present at your agency?
2. Approximately how many of these girls are known to the Roxbury Juvenile Court?
3. What offenses have they committed?
4. Does the Court refer cases to your agency?
5. Are there girls in your agency between the ages of 7-17 who have been responsible for acts of behavior which if brought to the attention of the Court would make them juvenile delinquents?
6. What problems seem to be dominant among the families of your clientele?
7. Do you think that present conditions are creating delinquency in Roxbury?
8. Does Roxbury have enough resources for educating families, morally, socially, and helping individuals to better themselves?
9. What streets do delinquent girls come from?
10. What areas are considered "delinquent spots" and why?
11. What are the ages of most of the delinquent girls?
12. What is the agency's role with delinquent girls?

REMARKS:

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE ROXBURY DISTRICT

Juvenile Session

Name	Date	No.	P.O.
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Present at Court -			
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Co-delinquents			
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OFFICER'S STORY - Complaint-date-time of day - or night-place- amount of damage			
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

BOY'S STORY - Admitting - or denying--reason for being involved-			
------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

PARENTS or ATTORNEY - Names-plea-remarks-			
-------------------------------------------	--	--	--

FINDING			
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DISPOSITION--			
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Date

Docket No.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

Juvenile Department

Name

Offence

Address

been placed on probation until

They give you an opportunity to prove to the court that you are going to improve your conduct, both at home and abroad and that you will obey the instructions of the probation officer.

The terms of your probation are that you

1. Obey all orders of the court.
2. Be faithful in attendance and reporting:
 - a. To your church or place of worship.
 - b. To your school or work.
 - c. To the probation officer.
3. Be obedient to your parents.
4. Be honest and upright among your comrades both at school and in the neighborhood.
5. Do not remain out late at night unless necessary.
6. Notify the probation officer of any change of address.

Your probation officer's name is

Be represented to the court and is always willing and anxious to counsel and advise you. You will find in this a real friend

(1002)

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Municipal Court of the
Roxbury District.

Juvenile Department

To _____

You have been placed on probation until _____

This gives you an opportunity to prove to the Court that you are going to improve your conduct, both at home and abroad, and that you will obey the instructions of the probation officer.

The terms of your probation are that you:

1. Obey all orders of the Court.
2. Be faithful in attendance and reporting;
 - a. To your church or place of worship.
 - b. To your school or work.
 - c. To the probation officer.
3. Be obedient to your parents.
4. Be honest and upright among your comrades both at school and in the neighborhood.
5. Do not remain out late at night unless necessary.
6. Notify the probation officer of any change of address.

Your probation officer's name is

He represents the Court and is always willing and anxious to counsel and advise you. You will find in him a real friend.

(Over)

Unless otherwise requested, you will be required to
report on date indicated below, between the hours of _____
and _____ P.M. at the Juvenile Probation Office, _____

Jan.

July

Feb.

Aug.

Mar.

Sept.

Apr.

Oct.

May

Nov.

June

Dec.

PLEASE ENTER THROUGH JUVENILE DOOR
AT SIDE OF COURT HOUSE

(Over)

BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

No.

Name		Birthplace		Date	
Date	Address	Floor	Rooms	Rent	Lodgers Condition

Court Record	Date	Complaint	Disposition
--------------	------	-----------	-------------

Father	Stepfather	Mother	Stepmother
--------	------------	--------	------------

Name
Birthplace and Date
Grand Parents
Color
Came to U.S.
When Naturalized
Education
Religion
Date of Marriage
Occupation
Wages
Property

Children	Birthplace and Date	School Grade	Occupation	Wages	Address
----------	---------------------	--------------	------------	-------	---------

Church	Pastor	Clubs and Recreations
--------	--------	-----------------------

School	Grade	Teacher	Conduct	Scholarship
--------	-------	---------	---------	-------------

Employer	Occupation	Hours	Wages	Contribution to Home
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Social Service Index

Agencies Consulted

P.O.

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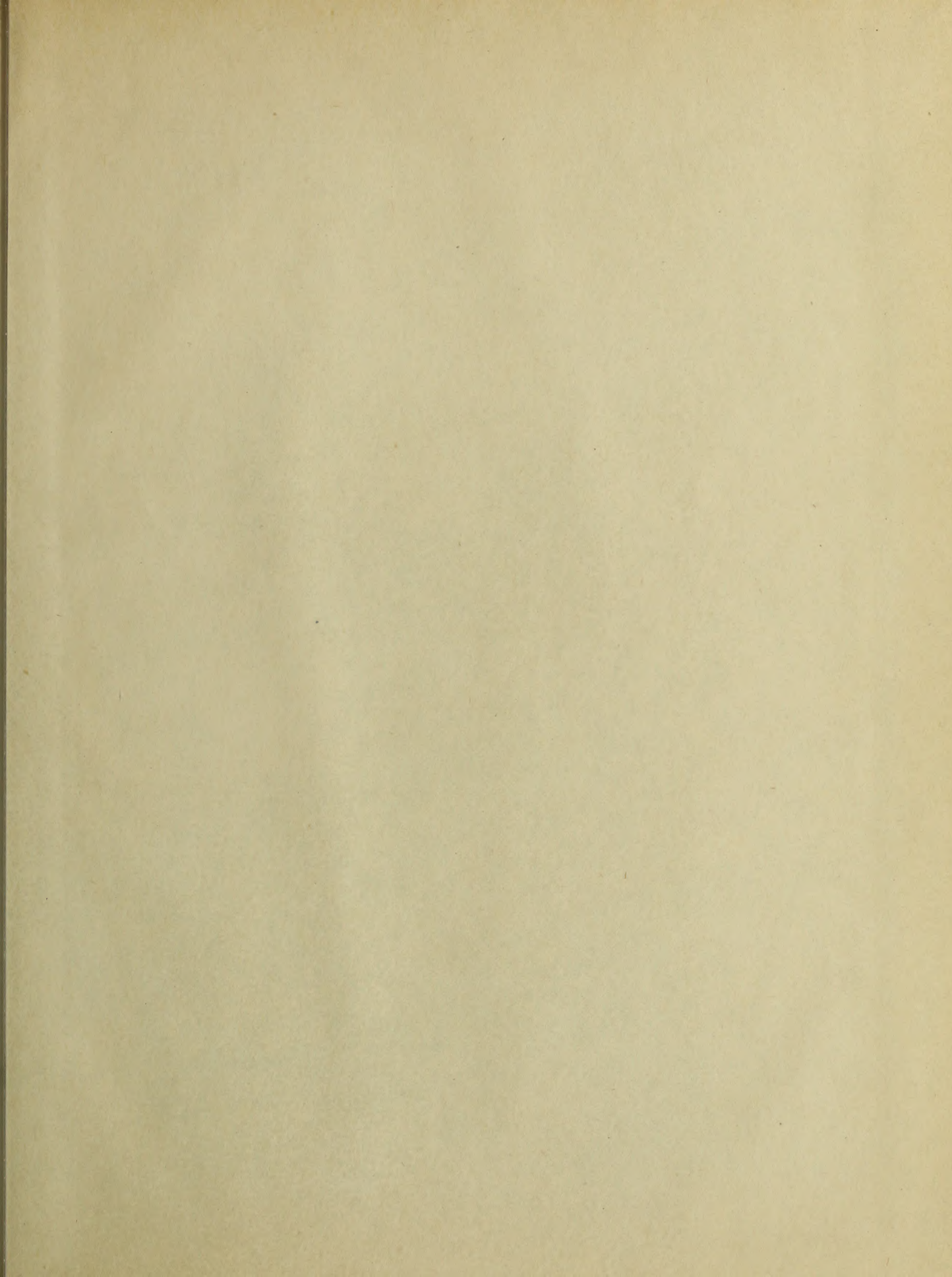
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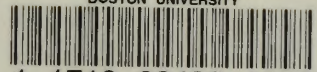
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